

THE
Commercial & Financial
CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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The Chronicle.

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CREDIT EXPANSION AND THE STRINGENCY IN MONEY.

THE recent expansion of credits is complained of as the most treacherous feature of the financial situation. All over the country speculations in produce, in merchandise, or in stocks have sprung up, and many transactions of trade which for some time past have been conducted on a sound cash basis, are being gradually vitiated by the inflating stimulus of credit. The consequence has been two-fold. First the prices of the necessities of life have gone up, and considerable distress has thus been brought upon persons of fixed income and contracted means; and secondly the monetary affairs of the country have been rendered sensitive, weak, unstable and open to perturbation from a thousand causes, few of which in a more sound condition of things would produce any appreciable harm.

Among the circumstances to which this inflation has been

attributed is the practice which has been rapidly spreading among the banks, of taking deposits and issuing certificates upon them, payable on call, with interest. Next to the over-issue of paper money, there is scarcely any more fruitful cause of rapid change from inflation, over-trading, and exaggerated speculation, to stringency, panic, and contraction of legitimate credits, than this abuse of the banking privilege by allowing interest on deposits which are payable on demand. There is a grave objection, however, to the interference of Congress in such cases, and the evil will most probably work its own cure.

Since Wednesday a sharp temporary reaction from the recent inflation has set in. Public confidence was disturbed. The rate of interest for the moment advanced. Capital was less accessible to borrowers. And those who have been venturing too far in speculations have had to sell out at a sacrifice. Almost all classes of securities have consequently fallen at the Stock Exchange, and but for the active European demand our leading government bonds might also have given way, as the Seven-thirties have actually done in a minor degree.

As long, however, as there is in the Sub-Treasury more than one hundred millions of dollars subject to be drawn out by the banks, it is impossible that there should be any long continued stringency of money. A few millions of their temporary loans, if drawn out by the banks, would soon stop any incipient panic arising from tightness or undue activity in the loan market. And when these institutions can lend at seven per cent to their customers, they are not likely to leave their funds in the Treasury at five or six per cent.

It is not believed, therefore, that extreme activity in the money market can be of any long duration, and rumor says that it has been to a great extent brought on from speculative causes set in operation by a few wealthy capitalists with a view to depress certain stocks and produce in which they had large outstanding short contracts. How true this surmise may be we do not care to inquire. It is of more consequence to the public to point out the sensitive, treacherous condition of things; and the danger of venturing too far in speculative enterprises which are often as destructive to their promoters as they are mischievous to the public.

We are entering on a course of currency contraction. More than one hundred and fifty millions of compound interest legal tenders have already ceased to act as currency. The volume of our circulating medium which operates to enhance prices has been contracted to this extent. As more interest accumulates on them the whole of the compound interest

notes will retire from use as money. In view of the disturbance in credits which must result from spasmodic movements towards inflation on the one side and from this steady, gradual movement towards a sound currency on the other, those of our readers who are trading beyond their assured means cannot be too cautious.

THE NEW REDEMPTION ASSOCIATION.

ONE of the prominent advantages claimed for our National bank currency is that it is at once National and local. Every locality is to be supplied with a circulating medium by its own banks; and the proper sphere for the employment of the notes of each bank will be its own immediate neighborhood. The design of this arrangement is to develop banking, to diffuse capital, to make loans more accessible to borrowers, to develop the germs of national wealth and to prevent some of the more violent and mischievous fluctuations in the rate of interest.

Such are the results of permitting each to locality supply itself with its own notes. But by the operation of well known influences the currency tends continually, and with but little intermission, to leave the place where it was issued and to accumulate in the financial centres. Hence the necessity for establishing a return current to send back country bank notes to their proper place in the interior and to restore the equilibrium of the circulation.

Were the National bank notes not redeemed they would fail to return promptly to their proper place in the system; and the diffused advantages which the emission of bank circulation was intended to confer on the locality of issue would be sacrificed and lost.

For these reasons, as well as for others of equal importance, every discriminating supporter of the National banks will regard with gratification the fact that the long pending arrangements for redemption are approaching completion. At the meeting of the bank officers of this city on Wednesday a redeeming association was organized, which it is supposed, will be efficient and almost free from objection.

From the copy of the constitution of the new Association which we give elsewhere, it will be seen that the plan is altogether voluntary, and that no bank can be coerced to adopt it. Indeed, such coercion would be hostile to the fundamental objects in view, which are to secure harmonious voluntary action, and to promote impartially the interests both of the banks and of the public. It has been supposed that all National bank notes would be daily sent home by the Association under all circumstances. This, however, will obviously not be the case. The fact of the notes being daily redeemed by the agents of the issuing banks will not necessitate the return of these notes when there is no accumulation of currency at the financial centres; for the notes will be re-issued by the agents whenever they are called for by the monetary wants of trade and commerce.

Among the leading objections started during the recent discussions of the various plans of redemption, there is one which is attracting general attention although it comes from the opponents of the National bank currency. Banking, these persons argue, should be confined to the receiving of deposits of capital and to the lending of that capital on interest. The issue of currency constitute properly no part of the duties of a bank, and accordingly in the Bank of England since 1844 the circulating note department is totally distinct from the deposit and loan department. Instead of exacting par redemption of the National bank notes, these persons would therefore have the government assume them. But in a free country, as has been repeatedly shown, some political dangers are avoided and some financial benefits secured by depriving the government of the dangerous power of issuing

currency; while this power can safely and with advantage be intrusted to banks if the notes are redeemed by the issuers at their own counters, and are by central redemption kept at par throughout the country.

Another objection to redemption comes from a few of the more indiscreet friends of the National Banks. These persons claim that the National Bank notes rest on the credit of the government and do not need to be redeemed at all. In some quarters indeed the absurd proposition has been gravely offered to make these notes legal tenders equally with greenbacks. But these superficial reasoners may be assured that if the people of this country had been content with legal tender paper money, the National Banks would never have been allowed the privilege of issuing a single dollar. If legal tender paper money be a satisfactory circulating medium, the greenbacks are far preferable. For they are a uniform currency, and the nation would get all the profit of the issue. The privilege of emitting 300 millions of notes was granted to the National Banks with the express object of creating a redeemable currency, to avoid the evils of legal tender depreciated paper.

Two things, it cannot be too often repeated, are necessary to prevent mischief from a bank note circulation. First the note must be secured by government bonds so as to ensure payment if the issuer should fail; and secondly, the notes must be convertible on demand into legal tender money. The first of these objects is in our National Banking law provided for by the deposit of national securities with the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, and the second will, it is hoped, be secured by the new Association.

A third objection to redemption rests on a misapprehension of the provision of the law that the National Banks shall receive National currency in payment of all debts due to them. It is argued that any national bank presenting notes for redemption would be liable to be paid by the issuer with the notes of other national banks. The attention of the Comptroller of the Currency has been called to this point and the following is an extract from his reply: "The intention of the law is that banks should be required to take national bank notes from individuals in payment of debts due a bank, but not for balances due from one bank to another, or for the notes of a bank when presented by another bank. I so hold and should so act, by ordering the sale of securities of a bank that failed to redeem its notes in lawful money when presented by a bank the same as if presented by an individual."

THE REFORM OF OUR INTERNAL TAXATION.

EARLY in the next session of Congress, an attempt will be made to correct some of the most pressing evils of our internal revenue laws. Many of our present taxes are provisional and temporary and in their nature could not be permanent. Like other nations when compelled in time of war to find sources of public revenue and to impose excise taxes, we have been driven by necessity to raise by whatever methods as much money as we could for the Treasury; and notwithstanding the inequality with which the public burdens were distributed, our people have endured cheerfully the temporary loss because every subordinate interest was overborne, and every private inconvenience silenced, by a paramount desire to preserve the Union, to vindicate the life of the nation, and to bring the war to a successful end. Now, however, with returning peace comes the duty of setting our house in order and preventing our taxes from choking up or destroying any of the sources of our national wealth.

England, at the close of her last great wars, had to perform a similar work of tax reform, and Sidney Smith gives the following characteristic sketch of the pressure of the public burdens prior to the revision. There were, he says—

"Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon every thing which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste—taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion—taxes on every thing on earth, and the waters under the earth—on every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health—on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal—on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribands of the bride—at bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay. The schoolboy whips his taxed top—the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road;—and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid 7 per cent, into a spoon that has paid 15 per cent, flings himself back upon his chintz bed, which has paid 22 per cent,—and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a license of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from 2 to 10 per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble; and he is then gathered to his fathers,—to be taxed no more.

This passage, which appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* in 1820, well illustrates the fact that when England began to reform her war taxes, she was suffering at least as much embarrassment from unpopular, unproductive, inquisitorial taxation as our most querulous citizens can at present complain of. And yet without any violent changes of policy, the British system of excise duties has been steadily improved, and is now so skillfully adapted to the industrial habits and fiscal capacity of the people, that in no country has any equal amount of revenue ever been raised with so little interruption of the growth of public prosperity.

Why then, it has been asked, if the British excise taxes are so well adjusted, should we not at once adopt them? The reply is that in legislation, and especially in tax legislation, we must adopt the principles of other systems rather than servilely copy their details. The British system of excise taxation is an almost perfect model for a small densely populated island, unable to raise food for all its inhabitants, but aspiring to be the workshop of the world, and to fabricate for all nations the precious products of its skilled labor, perfected machinery, accumulated experience, and immense capital. It by no means follows, however, that these British methods of excise taxation are in all respects adapted to a vast continent, sparsely populated, abounding in food, and exporting little else but agricultural products. The truth is that the fiscal aptitudes of no two countries are alike, and every nation has to find out its own best methods of taxation by experience. This is the process by which the English fiscal system grew up. Like ourselves the British people, to raise funds for war purposes, were oppressed with a multitude of burdensome taxes; and, as we shall do, they got rid of the most unproductive and most mischievous excise duties and perfected their methods by degrees. It might be equally curious and instructive to trace these gradual improvements in the English excise laws year by year until an almost complete solution was arrived at of the problem of raising the largest possible revenue with the least possible inconvenience to the people.

Among the practical methods which have been found useful in the perfecting of the English excise laws the enquiries of Parliamentary Committee occupy the first place. A modification of this plan was proposed by Mr. Chase towards the close of his administration, and was authorized at the last session of Congress. The following is a copy of the law passed for this purpose:—

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint a commission, consisting of three persons, to inquire and report, at the earliest practicable moment, upon the subject of raising, by taxation, such revenue as may be necessary in order to supply the wants of the government, having regard to, and including, the sources from which such revenue should be drawn, and the best and most efficient mode of raising the same, and to report the form of a bill; and that such commission have power to inquire in the manner and efficiency of the present and past methods of collecting the internal revenue, and to take testimony in such manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In accordance with this enactment, Mr. McCulloch, with a view to extend as far as possible the area of inquiry, determined to select a different class of men from the lawyers and politicians who had formerly served on our Congressional Tax Committees. How far this arrangement will secure the benefits of a more intimate and practical acquaintance with the business of the country the official report of the committee will show. The three gentlemen who were appointed are Stephen Colwell of Philadelphia, David A. Wells of Troy, N. Y., and S. S. Hays of Chicago. These gentlemen, after holding their meetings for several weeks at the Custom House in this city, repaired a few days ago to Boston, where they are still in session.

It is of course premature to speculate on the nature of the suggestions and improvements which their report will embody for the consideration of Congress. There are, however, two or three fundamental defects in the existing law for which no doubt a remedy will be suggested. Of these the most obvious is the great number of articles on which excise taxes are laid. A majority of these cannot with advantage be taxed at all. For it is a cardinal principle of indirect taxation that the commodities on which the taxes are laid should be few and well selected. It is on a few points only that national industry will bear the pressure of taxation without suffering severely. These points must be sought out, and the main burden of internal taxation is to be so adjusted as to press on them with as great a force as can be safely borne, while other points where the national industry is more sensitive and vulnerable are left free.

The only other requisite of taxation our space allows us to refer to is economy of collection. The belief prevails that many of our internal taxes do not pay the cost of collection. All such taxes are pernicious and should at once be swept away. Besides it must not be forgotten that taxes, as Mr. Droz well observes, "are paid by the people in three ways, in money, in loss of time, and in vexatious interference with the operations of productive industry."

To the report of the committee the public will look for the fullest and the most authentic information as to these and other questions relative to the working of our tax law. And as we have already solved the difficult problem of raising immense sums of money by loan without crippling our national industry or causing suffering to our people, so when the fiscal machinery is fairly adapted to our immense resources we shall doubtless be able to raise with equal ease an adequate revenue by taxation.

A NEW TELEGRAPH ROUTE ACROSS THE OCEAN.

OCEAN telegraphing is still persisted in zealously by our neighbors across the water; another line being under contemplation. The Allan's Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Company, recently chartered under the "Companies Act," passed by Parliament in 1862, has been organized, and embraces in its directors several of the ablest financiers of England; and its bankers are the Bank of London, on Threadneedle street, Baring's Banking Company at Liverpool, and the European Bank at Paris, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Marseilles. It begins with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds in £10 shares, pledged for the construction of a line from England to Portugal; with the power to increase it for the purpose of completing the line to Halifax, or for such additional lines as may be required.

The object of the company is, as its title indicates, the establishment of direct telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western hemispheres. The repeated failures of the Atlantic telegraph at a cost of £1,137,000, will necessarily embarrass future operations in the way of laying the cable by that company, and to some extent remove com-

petition from the Trans-Atlantic company, which now enters the field under flattering auspices. Mr. Thomas Allan, the electrician, has made over to this new enterprise the exclusive right to use his cable and patented system of deep-sea telegraph. This, it is claimed, will save about one-third of the first cost, and add fifty per cent to the working power. The peculiar construction of the Allan cable, and the smallness of its bulk and weight, renders its carrying and submerging a simple mechanical operation, obviating to a great degree the risk of injury.

A southern route by Portugal has been fixed upon for the route of the cable. This is a comparatively new direction. Other electricians have proposed a northern course from the shores of Europe to some island in the North Atlantic, thence to Iceland, Greenland, Labrador, and Nova Scotia, which would enable the division of the cable into several sections, and as was supposed secure more perfect electric communication. But the bleak climate and the impracticability of establishing any lucrative way business, discouraged effort in this direction. Hence after due consultation the directors have determined upon a southern route. A section will accordingly be laid from Falmouth in England to Oporto, a distance of about six hundred miles; and a contract has been made already for its construction and submersion for £130,000. This will serve to demonstrate the success of this form of cable, and assure the company a line of telegraph at the outset which will be highly remunerative.

The next step will be to lay a cable from Oporto to Flores, one of the Azore Islands, a distance of nine hundred miles, and thence another to Halifax, fourteen hundred miles. There are many important reasons in favor of this route for an experimental line. The ocean is not so deep, the seaweed at the bottom being often visible from the surface; a fact which gave plausibility to the supposition that the famous Island of Atlantis, mentioned by Plato, existed here. Be this as it may, from Flores to Newfoundland the floor of the ocean differs widely from the bottom in a more northern latitude, and offers less impediment.

The directors, however, do not appear to make much account of difficulty in the way of laying a cable directly across the ocean. They choose the circuitous route by way of Portugal and the Azores from prudential motives. The opportunity is afforded at less risk to test the cable, and an income will be derived from part of the line, while the residue is being constructed. But after the first line shall have fully succeeded and gone into operation, a second one will probably be attempted from Falmouth to Halifax.

The accomplishment of this enterprise will be a triumph worthy of celebration to latest time. Communication will be afforded at once by the telegraphic lines already in operation to all parts of the North American continent. The bravest estimates are made as to profits; the directors giving the opinion that annual dividends will reach 43 per cent upon the construction capital. Their anticipations may be realized, but are nevertheless premature. The stipulation that the contractors shall take in part payment £15,000 of telegraph stock is not judicious. It is no economy of expenditure, and does not insure any increase of interest on their part in the undertaking.

The public have been disheartened with the failures of the Atlantic Telegraph. If the Trans-Atlantic Company shall be more successful they will, therefore, regard their former experience as salutary, and forget whatever was unpleasant. The enterprise is worthy of statesmen as well as capitalists and its promotion will be regarded in both continents with deep interest.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RELIABLE AND FULL STATISTICS.

It is of the greatest importance to every government to know its population and resources, its available forces, the

amount of public expenditure which is warranted, and the elements of weakness and impoverishment which the judicious statesman studies to correct. For these reasons all civilised countries have provided for enumerations of the population, and full statistics of real property, the products of the soil and manufactory, and the income derived from the several avocations. The most plausible theories may be devised upon the production of wealth, its distribution and consumption, the necessity of protecting certain departments of industry by specific legislation, &c.; but they are the veriest webs of gauze and romance; mere transcendental speculation, except as they may be founded upon specific facts accurately ascertained.

For example, items of a personal nature are lost in the general aggregation, the individual is absorbed by the state or nation, so as to lose all apparent identity or importance; people marry without system at various ages and in different conditions of life; the birth of children is apparently uncertain and indefinite, both as to number and sex; death comes rather as a matter of chance as to time or cause; the accumulation of wealth seems to have little reference to the industry, skill, and economy exercised. Yet these facts carefully obtained and classified show conditions vital to the welfare of a commonwealth. They indicate the existence of general laws, founded upon immutable principles, and incapable of being changed without disturbing the whole social fabric.

Much that appears arbitrary in legislation is thus demonstrated to be proper and necessary. An undue proportion of unmarried persons has been found to ensue when food and the other necessities bore an inordinate price, out of just ratio to the compensation of labor; and it is sure to be attended with a deterioration in morals fraught with the gravest consequences to society. An extraordinary number of widows and orphans is the consequence of war and pestilence, and in the latter instance demands the earliest attention of the government. So, too, in the matter of children; excessive mortality during the more tender years of infancy, particularly from such diseases as marasmus, infantile cholera, scarlatina, hydrocephalus, croup, and convulsions, (?) demonstrate the existence of a state of things, socially and otherwise, of extreme peril to the community, indicating, if not threatening outright extinction. But these facts must first be known in order that the legislator may apply the remedy.

The hypothesis has been repeatedly suggested by Europeans whether the Western continent did not possess conditions of climate unfavorable to the vitality of the white races; and they intimate that but for emigration the white population would in a few generations become extinct. The meagerness of figure which is observable in the American, giving the aspect of premature age, the comparative fewness of children in families, are cited in support of this proposition. We are confident that the theory is without proper warrant, and believe that the attenuation and apparently premature old age of our population are attributable to atmospheric and climatic causes, and not to exhausted vitality. It may be that Americans have fewer children than Europeans in similar conditions of life; nevertheless we believe that more of them are reared, making good the apparent deficiency of number. It is the province, however, of the statistician, to show conclusively whether or not this continent is a proper habitat or merely a burying ground of the white races. Upon the actual facts in this case depend the future growth and greatness of this country.

Another matter of equal importance is the proportion of inhabitants living in their own homes. Prosperity is impossible to a country of boarding-houses. Human life is made up of incentives to activity; and deterioration, moral and

physical, will ensue where these are deficient. The home circle creates them; and the effort for acquiring means to sustain and educate a family develops wealth and binds society together to a degree which no other agencies can. Men will fight *pro aris et focis*, for their homes and social institutions, as serfs and denizens of boarding houses will not. They have that to fight for and defend that is worth the peril and sacrifice.

The old nations all had their systems of enumeration. The Egyptians, Greeks and Romans collected statistics of their population. Hence we read of the decree of Augustus "that all the world should taxed," or enrolled. Even the Chinese, the Mexicans and Peruvians used to employ methods of ascertaining the number, wealth, and resources of their people, and so were enabled to assess equitably the revenues necessary for the maintenance of their governments.

The Israelitish code provided also for ascertaining the strength of each of the twelve commonwealths. Moses is said to have enumerated the people, immediately after their immigration from Egypt, employing a man in each tribe, who was the head of a family division. "They were enrolled in the lists of their pedigrees, after their families, by the descent from their fathers, from twenty years old and upward, according to their polls." A second enumeration took place in the country of Moab, just after a visitation of the plague, and shortly before the invasion of Palestine by Joshua. All children when born were brought to a priest, who kept their name, etc.; and the regular tax of half a shekel for every adult male was ample to show their number.

The British government used to direct enumerations to be made in the American colonies long before doing so at home. The State of New York, immediately after its separation from the mother country, provided in the constitution of 1777 for an enumeration every seven years; and the Federal Constitution afterward directed a general enumeration, under law of Congress, every tenth year. These are the first instances of a regular periodical census on record. The British government in 1801 also authorised a decennial enumeration, and now require a complete registration of births, marriages, and deaths. The other European nations have followed this example.

The enumerations by authority of the Federal government are made by special deputy marshals. In the State of New York several modes have been tried, by deputy sheriffs, by special marshals, and by enumerators appointed directly by the Secretary of State. Neither method has given satisfaction, the results always varying greatly from those obtained by the Federal authorities. The practice of appointing enumerators exclusively from one political party creates apprehension of unfair purposes; and the incompetency of many of the men employed, casts the imputation of unreliability upon the whole work. The census just taken in the State of New York is in point. The Secretary of State, Mr. Depew, himself a scholar and thoroughly awake to the public importance of such statistics, had made extraordinary arrangements for a thorough and accurate enumeration. He employed one of the best statisticians of the age to organise and direct the matter. But through the appointment of inefficient enumerators the result has been that the entire work has fallen into discredit. Mr. Leavenworth encountered similar difficulties in 1855. In appointing his 1,750 census marshals, he was compelled to have recourse to the aid of personal and political friends. The complaint was general that the enumeration was incomplete. Mr. Depew attempted to obviate these charges by obtaining the number of households in advance, and adapting the districts for the enumerators to the work to be done. There were about 176,000

families in the city of New York. The enumeration places the number of inhabitants below 800,000. This cannot be correct.

It is to be regretted that no system of registration of births, marriages and deaths has been established. The law requires it in the city of New York, but so wretchedly is the work done that neither births or marriages are reported annually above the number of six thousand, while the deaths exceed twenty-five thousand.

The difficulty lies in the want of a proper system. There should be a central bureau to supervise the whole matter, under the direction of which special officers in each county or legislative district should attend to the work. The original facts should be obtained by those having personal knowledge of the inhabitants of the district where they are engaged, who have the public confidence, and a full understanding of their duty, with a conscientious zeal to discharge it properly. The compensation ought to be sufficient to ensure the employment of competent men. The time allowed to each enumerator should be as brief as possible, and the districts sufficiently small to ensure thoroughness. The beginning of the year is probably the best period for an enumeration, when most persons are to be found at home, and statistics are more readily obtained. The precise name of each person should be reported in full, also the sex, age, relationship to the head of the family, nativity, avocation, civil condition, income, etc.

The ignorance of many persons creates great difficulty in obtaining an accurate census. Enumerations are never popular, the people generally apprehending that additional taxation or some other misfortune is likely to ensue. The Belgian government was compelled, twenty years ago, to declare publicly that the census then in progress had no relation to a financial policy. In the year 1855, a marshal in the city of New York encountered the suspicion that a military conscription was contemplated. Mr. Depew's enumerators found a world of difficulty from the same cause. Many persons cannot, or will not, give their ages correctly, or answer questions properly. Agriculturists are proverbially loose in their accounts of crops and other products. Manufacturers are indefinite in their statements of the exact amount and value of material used and products sold. Now that income and production are subject to specific taxation, the difficulty is greater than formerly. Besides, in many establishments, classification is well nigh impossible, and only proximate estimates can be made.

The Legislature of New York has attempted to institute a system to obtain agricultural statistics through the agency of the county agricultural societies and officers of school districts. The associated iron manufactures of the United States have procured statistics of their business by employing competent persons to visit each furnace and collect from the books and ledgers every important fact in relation to the business. The National Woolen Manufacturers' Association is also doing the same thing in relation to their department. Such methods adopted by the several branches of productive industry would collect statistics vastly more correct and valuable than the returns of a census.

In those countries where statistics have been cultivated, taxation and the benefits of government are equalised, social improvement is rapid, and a salutary tone of public sentiment exists because of the consciousness that the rights of every class are known and respected. Misrule is more readily avoided, and private interests advanced. The data which are thus obtained, afford the knowledge required in the direction of enterprise, the interest of capital, and the employment of industry. The problems that engross the attention of statesmen are readily solved; and many facts the origin of

which is involved in mystery, are reduced to almost mathematical demonstration, and measures of apparently doubtful expediency are amply vindicated.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

THE removal of the embargo created by the war has been followed by a lively demand from the principal Southern ports for goods, merchandise, breadstuffs clothing and other indispensable articles of consumption. Our jobbing houses are busy in meeting orders from Mobile and Galveston, Jacksonville and Savannah, Charleston, Beaufort and Wilmington, Richmond, Norfolk, City Point and Alexandria. The trade in hats, clothing, leather, boots and shoes, groceries and merchandise of all descriptions, is equally active. Agricultural implements, household utensils, chemicals, paints, stationery, and even school books enter into the composition of the assorted cargoes. The Southern people are not teetotalers, and accordingly liquors of every character, ale and wine are in active demand from every port.

The opening of the Southern fall trade must be dated about the eighteenth of August. During the entire summer, till that period, little was done, and no provision had been made for the present revival. The amount of goods in hand was small. The manufacturing states were afflicted by a drouth, one of the most severe on record, which restricted work at the mills; and perhaps accounted in part for the suspicion that goods ready for the market were held back in the hope of obtaining higher prices. Importers neglected, during the earlier months of the year, to prepare for a greater trade than the last three or four years.

Early in the month of July the CHRONICLE called attention to the smallness of the stocks in hand, and assured our readers in so many words that there existed a better demand for goods than was apparent on the face. We observed that the transactions were principally managed by speculators, owing in a great measure to the uncertainty which then existed in regard to prices. It seemed not to be difficult to perceive that the Southern demand would soon be added to that of the Western States; and we remarked that there had not been goods and merchandise accumulated to fulfill the indications of the market.

August came, and with it merchants from the West. The limited supply of goods was speedily exhausted. Importation now became active; when, of a sudden, the rumor was started that the market was overstocked. Purchases fell off for some days, and prices were somewhat reduced. Immediately afterward came the Southern demand, and business was resumed with greater activity than before. Agents and jobbers found their preparations fearfully inadequate. The market was cleared of all the leading articles, and manufactured goods were sold largely in advance of their production. There was a general delivery of goods in bond; and our new Collector of the Port of New York, Hon. Preston King, received over nine hundred thousand dollars in one day from customs. Prices now rose to exorbitant rates. Speculators who had purchased with reference to this, began to sell freely, and their stocks were not adequate to the demand.

The foreign trade swelled beyond the dimensions of any of the three previous years, as comparisons will show. Thus the value of imports, at the European gold prices, for the month of September in each year, was as follows: In 1862, \$5,584,766; in 1863, \$5,528,074; in 1864, \$1,589,883, and in 1865, \$10,087,555.

For the first nine months of these years the aggregate of the importations were valued, at European gold prices, as follows: of those entered for consumption in 1862, \$38,602,296; in 1863, \$36,505,133; in 1864, \$40,014,628, and in 1865, \$43,538,923. Entered for warehousing: in

1862, \$86,476,371; in 1863, \$12,817,382; in 1864, \$24,785,350, and in 1865, \$12,911,998. The imports for the week ending October 5th amounted to \$2,043,930, entered for consumption; and \$236,000 for warehousing.

The vessels that cleared at New York for the Southern ports had cargoes very large, and miscellaneous beyond calculation. The South was apparently in great want of every thing. The commerce thus newly opened does not yet approximate the traffic of the years previous to the war. Our merchants dealing in domestic goods assert that the volume of their Southern trade is only about one-fourth of what it was in 1860. But the prices are much higher, making the difference apparently much less. The interior of the South is not yet "opened up," however; nevertheless, many Southern buyers assure us that the former business will not be equalled for years, owing to the exhaustion of the country and the want of cotton.

This will depend, however, upon the inhabitants of the Southern States themselves. The issue of the war has been the determination of all the old political controversies; and the only question of interest is that of speedy recuperation. The President is affording them the means to rehabilitate their State governments, trusting them with the work. As they discharge that trust they will be received by their brethren of the other States. Early State reorganization will be followed by rapid emigration from Europe and the North. Several thousand of Swedes have already settled in Virginia, and colonies of Poles are making arrangements to emigrate to Texas. The inhabitants of Schleswig and Holstein, eager to escape Austrian and Prussian domination; Poles, hastening to be out of the control of foreign monarchs, Swedes and Germans, driven from home by short harvests and cattle plague, are preparing to make their homes in the New World. With suitable encouragement, and the restoration of civil authority, with ample protection for person and property, they will settle in the Southern States. The addition of such a population will give commerce a stimulus such as it never experienced. The freedmen are also to become consumers to an extent not before attained. The way is open, therefore, for a trade and prosperity surpassing all expectation.

STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION OF THE PACIFIC.

WE have received the following letter:

The Editor of the Chronicle:

DEAR SIR—On page 451, in the last number of the CHRONICLE, there was a transposition of figures which may mislead some of your readers. You say "The voyage from England to Aspinwall can be made in twelve days, hence to San Francisco in twenty-one days," thirty-three days in all.

The regular time now occupied by the Royal Mail Co's steamers between Southampton and Aspinwall is twenty days, and cannot be reduced below fifteen days, the distance being 4,700 miles.

The regular time between Panama and San Francisco is only thirteen days in one direction and fourteen days in the other. The trips are run by a "time table," and the time can be easily shortened one day.

The total number of days from England to San Francisco would be thirty-three, as you stated.

Yours truly,

X.

NEW YORK, October 9, 1865.

Literature.

Report of the Council of Hygiene and Public Health of the Citizens' Association of New York, upon the Sanitary Condition of the City. Published with an Introductory Statement by order of the Council of the Citizens' Association. New York: D. APPLETON & Co., 443 and 445 Broadway, 1865. p. p. 504.

This volume has received from the sanitary authorities of England and France, the most flattering notice. At the present moment, when the great pestilence of India, which for four years has been steadily advancing from the East to the western shores of Europe, with more than former severity, threatens us with its visitation, a

document purporting to give information of the unwholesome condition of large precincts in our largest city, must attract more than a cursory notice.

The Council of Hygiene, whose report is embraced in the volume before us, is constituted of sixteen regular allopathic physicians of acknowledged responsibility. It was organized in April, 1864, and in July instituted a rigid inspection of the sanitary condition of the city of New York. The island was divided into twenty-nine districts, and a physician employed to each to examine the drainage, cleanliness of the streets, character of the houses, and their wholesomeness. On the 1st of December these inspectors presented a report of their observations, which is here given. We are not prepared to accept the conclusions of the Council that the rate of mortality in New York exceeds that of other great cities in this country and Europe; nor do we believe that it can be substantiated. But we know that there exists in many districts an extraordinary density of population, hundreds of persons inhabiting a single house, where "there exists an almost universal neglect of sanitary regulations, the streets, courts, and alleys generally filthy, the gutters obstructed, and the sewerage faulty; while in the tenement-houses of such localities we found numerous cases of typhus, small-pox, and all varieties of pulmonary and infantile maladies, which can be perpetuated and rendered fatal by overcrowding, domestic uncleanness, and lack of ventilation. In such localities, however great the advantages of natural salubrity may have been, sickness is always very prevalent and diseases very fatal."

At the time that this report was made, small pox existed as an epidemic, and over 1,500 cases were discovered in a few days. Yet the city authorities took little notice of the fact; although it was made the subject of legislative enquiry. It has since almost disappeared.

The districts abounding with tenement-houses are noticed in detail. In December, 1864, there were 495,592 persons in New York residing in tenement-houses and cellars; the total number of tenement-houses was 15,309, and the average number of families to each of these houses exceeded seven, including the poor families that take boarders, keep lodgers, etc. These places are the chosen abodes of poverty and disease; and here, should the epidemic come, the population would be swept away as by a conflagration, leaving their corpses and disease as a heritage for their less impoverished fellow citizens. These houses have been built upon about 850 acres of land, making no account of streets; and including these, the total area allotted to these 15,309 tenement-houses, 111,000 families, and 480,368 persons composing them, is about two square miles. This is herding human beings together with a vengeance.

Many localities are witnessed where the drainage is fearfully defective, the filthiness indescribable, and the general wretchedness almost surpassing belief. What remedy our civilization possesses adequate to these evils, what power or dispensation of reform exists with our municipal and other authorities, what hope there is that any attempt at amelioration will be made worthy of acknowledgement, we do not perceive. The Citizens' Association has labored efficiently to disclose the frightful state of facts; and for that should be gratefully regarded. Fortunately the human constitution is facile to accommodate itself to depressing conditions, and the breezes of the ocean quickly remove noxious emanations. But an examination of General Viele's map accompanying this report, and a perusal of its exciting statements, show beyond a quibble, that in the event of a visitation, the path of the cholera up and down the city of New York is indicated beyond the chance of mistake.

The Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. Showing where Petroleum is found; How it is obtained, and at what cost. With hints for whom it may concern. By WILLIAM WRIGHT. New York; HARPER & BROTHERS, 1865.

An excursion to the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania will be taken next week by about two hundred capitalists and leading men of business from all the principal Northern cities. The party rendezvous at Meadville on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., and the next morning begin their visit at the principal cities and towns now "flowing with rivers of oil."—Corry, Titusville, Shafton, Pit Hole City, Oil City, Reno, and Franklin, employing Wednesday and Thursday in the survey. The Committee of Arrangements are Messrs Charles Vernon Culvert, of Franklin, J. T. Briggs, of Titusville, Joshua Douglas, of Meadville, J. J. Woodworth, of Plumer, J. J. Vandergrift, of Oil City. They promise to arrange everything to afford a full and thorough view of the wonderful phenomena of the oil regions.

In connection with this excursion the book of Mr. Wright will be found valuable, proposing as it modestly does, to have given "Petrolia" a searching examination and a scathing review. The following are the contents of the work.

Chapter I. Physical Features of Geology of the Country.

- " II. Appearance of the Country—the Character—Characteristics of the People.
- " III. Hoisting and Sinking the Wells.
- " IV. "Struck Oil,"—The Law of Lawlessness.
- " V. Obstacles in the way—the Means used to overcome them.
- " VI. Statistics of Production.
- " VII. Oil Refining and Refineries.
- " VIII. How Strangers are Taken In.
- " IX. Ought I to invest in Petroleum, and How?
- " X. Practical Considerations.

From this table it will be seen that the author has essayed to "do up" oil as it was never "done" before. Coming from several weeks of explorations amid the unctuous mud of Oil Creek he assures us with a somewhat unfortunate mode of using the English vernacular that "underneath a system of falsehood and fraud that might almost be termed *magnificent*, there is a great basis of fact, which needs to be presented in its true light, needs to be protected from the misrepresentations of its own pretended friends who would have ruined it long since, if it had not possessed genuine worth of a high order."

The oil region of Pennsylvania covers an area of about twenty miles square; being limited almost exclusively to the valley of the Alleghany river, and on a section of its northwestern slope. Mr. Wright is very full in his descriptions and explorations, giving an outline of the oil business, how it is carried on, its deceptiveness, etc., occasionally stating matters which excite some doubt. For example he remarks that the gas that is discharged at the well, which he calls "carbonetted hydrogen," upon being passed through a tube of paper surrounded with ice has condensed into paraffine.

Again, after giving extensive statistics of production he sums them up in a recapitulation, of which the following is the aggregate: Number of wells in operation 322, average yield per day 27½ barrels; annual yield 3,900,000 barrels and over. This may be so, but if it is, the consumption in the country must be greater than we supposed. For instance the total amount taken for consumption at New York, and exported from New York, Boston, etc., during 1863 and 1864 was as follows:

	1863.	1864.
Exported from New York, bbls.	488,690	588,894
" " Boston, "	51,285	42,807
" " Philadelphia, "	184,893	194,008
" " Baltimore, "	22,896	23,249
" " Portland, "	8,562	1,768
Total exported bbls.	706,266	794,722
Taken for consumption at New York,	314,481	242,189
Total,	1,020,747	1,036,909

Thus we see that if the production is over four million bbls. as Mr. Wright has it, there are three million bbls. unaccounted for.

The modes of "taking in" strangers are pretty fully explained, but many of our readers, we apprehend, are already familiar with them. Our author advises those proposing to invest, that they first obtain full and accurate information, that their investments be divided between several interests, and the stock be associated rather than "watered." This advice cannot be followed too closely.

United States Bond Record. Published by JOHN R. WALSH & Co., corner Dearborn and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. Sent free, by mail, on receipt of \$3 50.

This volume is of about one hundred and seventy-five pages, and so ruled, with printed headings, as to make an excellent record book for all United States bonds that may be bought and sold by brokers and others. It contains blank spaces for entering the date of purchase, number, series, act under which bonds are issued, denomination, kind of bond, of whom bought, to whom sold, together with date of sale; thus furnishing a full and complete memorandum of each transaction for future reference. We think all dealers in United States securities will find it very useful.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO SEPTEMBER 30.

The chief feature of the week is the increase of the Bank of England rate of discount from four per cent, at which it was fixed on the 3d of August, to four and a half per cent. The Bank returns show a decrease of specie to the amount of £259,053. This measure, which was anticipated, was induced by the increased demand for specie, chiefly for internal purposes and for Ireland. In the open discount market the supply of money has been limited, and the quotation for the best paper has been fully equal to four and a half per cent, with an indisposition to do much business, except for regular customers. Hence an exceptionally heavy pressure has been thrown upon bank, and has necessitated the present advance. In some quarters it is thought that a further rise is imminent.

In consequence of this action of the Bank the discount houses

raised their terms for deposits $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, their present rates being $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for money at call, $3\frac{1}{2}$ at seven day's notice, and 4 at fourteen day's notice.

The numerous heavy foreign loans have contributed to the tightness of the money market. The amount of these loans, actual and prospective, amount to not less than £12,000,000. In addition to these a large amount is required for new joint stock enterprises.

The Brazilian loan has gradually advanced, until it has reached four per cent premium. A new loan of £2,500,000 for the Argentine Republic, the ally of Brazil in the war against Paraguay, will be placed on the market in a week or two by Messrs Baring & Co. As the credit of the Republic stands high it will probably be received with favor.

An Austrian loan of £6,000,000 will also be soon issued by the Messrs Rothschild and Barings combined.

The continued fine weather has considerably impaired the activity of business, as it induces persons to prolong their absence in the country. Under these circumstances the large demand for money indicates a more than usual briskness of trade in the country.

The demand for American securities has been quite active during the week.

A prospectus has been issued of the Dunraven United Collieries Company, with a proposed capital of £200,000, in shares of £25 each, formed for the purpose of purchasing and further developing certain collieries in the county of Glamorgan, comprising altogether about 1,760 acres, held on leases averaging about 50 years unexpired.

The prospectus is issued of a new Transatlantic Telegraph Company, who propose to connect New York and London by means of Allan's cable. The route selected is by Falmouth, Oporto, the Azores, and Halifax.

The cotton ginning and pressing factory of Mr. Robert Corkling, at Mansourah (stated to be the largest establishment of the kind in Egypt), together with his cotton agency and general mercantile business at Alexandria, have just been transferred to a joint-stock company, with a capital of £500,000, in 500 shares of £1,000 each. The first issue is limited to £250,000, the whole of which has been privately subscribed.

A prospectus has been issued of Frederick Braby & Co. (limited) with a capital of £200,000 (half to be first subscribed), in shares of £10, to take over and extend the manufacturing business of that firm in zinc, galvanized iron, and roofing felt.

A prospectus has been issued of the London and Australian Agency Company, with a proposed capital of £1,000,000 in shares of £20 each, of which three-fifths are to be first issued. The object of the company is to facilitate the investment of English capital in Australia by making advances to the pastoral tenants of the Crown lands and others on security of their property, under the provisions of Acts of the Colonial Legislatures, by acting as agents for the sale of wool and other produce at home and abroad, and by conducting a financial and general agency business.

The liquidators of the East of England Bank, which failed in July, 1864, announce a third dividend of 2s 6d in the the pound, the previous dividends amounting to a total of 15s in the pound. An effort is about to be made by the committee of holders of Confederate Bonds to induce the Stock Exchange Committee to admit them to the privilege of quotation in the official list.

The Board of Trade returns for August show the total declared value of British exportations to be £14,158,648, being a decrease of 13 per cent from the corresponding month of last year. Compared with the same month of 1863, there is an increase of one-half per cent. The total exportations for the first eight months of the year have been about six per cent below the like period last year, and about 14 per cent over those of 1863.

Owing to the rise in the value of cotton there is a revival in the demand for silver for Bombay—the cotton port of the East.

Reports of Imperial successes in Mexico, and the probable recognition of Maximilian by the United States caused an advance in Mexican bonds.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are favorable. There is a remarkable increase in the American trade. There has also been a good demand for India. The improvement has chiefly taken place in the cotton trade, other departments continue somewhat inactive. Iron has ruled steady with a moderate demand.

The heavy transactions at Liverpool and the large advance in the price of cotton has caused considerable excitement in Manchester, and prices of nearly all kinds of goods rule higher. At the commencement of the week the market opened strongly, with symptoms of excitement, but on Friday and Saturday there was a sensible abatement of interest, partly induced by the increase of the bank rate of interest, and the knowledge that producers were holding back for a still further rise. Yarns were sold at an advance of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d to 3d per pound above last week's rates. The demand for coarse goods for the American trade is quite unprecedented, some houses having orders for delivery in May next. All such cloths as the United States have taken of late are hardly to be had at the very highest rates, even for delivery some time hence. Prices have now risen so much as to cause a good deal of perplexity among both producers and buyers, who have not forgotten the losses they suffered by previous great advances followed by equal and rapid falls.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

TREASURE MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK.—The following is a statement showing the supply of specie from California, foreign countries and hoards, for the first nine months of 1865, and the corresponding period in 1864 and 1863; also the amount exported, and the amount remaining in the banks and Sub-Treasury at the end of each month, and of the periods compared:

Months, &c	Sources of Supply				Exports to foreign countries	Treasure to be in b'ks & Sub-Treas
	Rec'd from California	Foreign imports	Domestic hoards	Tot'l new to market		
January, 1865	\$2,043,457	\$52,368	\$1,376,928	\$3,472,653	\$3,184,833	\$3,392,250
February, "	914,735	106,704	4,181,858	5,203,297	1,023,301	34,523,340
March, "	1,668,975	242,232	799,350	2,710,557	381,913	36,351,965
April, "	2,307,025	236,492	1,372,834	3,916,341	871,949	39,597,087
May, "	1,257,651	177,085	1,257,651	10,317,184	7,245,071	42,960,300
June, "	750,469	249,732	8,882,445	6,329,373	5,199,472	44,096,101
July, "	1,092,835	233,640	4,710,940	6,357,335	729,336	49,732,500
August, "	1,676,177	182,072	2,668,542	4,526,393	1,554,398	52,404,293
September, "	2,040,446	194,224	.....	2,234,670	2,494,973	46,595,974

Jan.—Sept. 1865	13,751,740	1,695,459	23,783,441	.....	22,680,116	46,595,974
" " 1864	8,965,530	1,859,144	18,163,368	28,987,942	34,935,863	31,944,614
" " 1863	9,003,712	1,235,121	20,190,118	31,021,951	32,846,494	39,146,451

The amounts of treasure and specie in the banks and Sub-Treasury on the 1st of January and 1st of October compare as follows:

	1865	1864	1863
January 1	\$30,064,450	\$37,992,534	\$40,970,994
October 1	46,595,974	31,944,614	39,146,451
Increase	\$16,531,524	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	\$6,947,920	\$1,824,543

The decrease in 1863 and 1864 was wholly due to the excess of exports over imports and new supplies, and the increase in 1865, chiefly to the increase of the California supply and decreased exports.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for drygoods) Oct. 4, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Oct. 6:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862	1863	1864	1865
Dry goods	\$365,889	\$1,593,614	\$735,179	\$2,279,936
Gen'l merchandise	3,041,723	2,142,047	2,612,484	2,009,011
Total for the week	\$3,407,612	\$3,735,661	\$3,247,663	\$4,288,947
Previously rep't'd.	134,963,599	136,478,398	177,183,499	144,675,121

Since Jan. 1, 1865, \$138,371,211 140,209,059 180,431,162 148,964,068

In our report of the dry-goods trade will be found the imports of dry-goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending October 10th, and since January 1st.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862	1863	1864	1865
For the week	\$4,444,881	\$2,229,534	\$5,452,800	\$4,161,096
Previously rep't'd.	109,618,320	133,156,650	169,797,396	120,219,890

Since January 1, 1865, \$113,962,701 135,386,184 175,250,196 124,380,986

In the commercial department will be found the official detailed statements of the imports and exports for the week.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Oct. 7, 1865:

October 4—Steamer Australasian, Liverpool—	
American gold	\$100,000
Mexican gold	26,500
" 5—Schooner Carrie, Arroyo—	
Spanish gold	3,856
" 5—Steamer Morro Castle, Havana—	
Spanish gold	2,036
" 6—Steamer New York, Bremen—	
German silver	1,000
American gold	29,700
" 6—Steamer Etna, Liverpool—	
American gold	153,000

Total for the week \$316,092
Previously reported \$22,676,763

Total since Jan. 1, 1865, \$22,991,855

Same time in	1864	1865
1864	\$85,566,559	\$85,046,072
1863	33,452,114	28,588,098
1862	48,556,214	24,708,670
1861	3,281,582	31,456,205
1860	40,042,793	16,538,574
1859	58,588,642	21,116,868
1858	21,627,518	.....

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF GOVERNMENT FOR LAST QUARTER.—The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures

* In September, \$5,548,616 was returned to hoards, and is deducted from the total to August 31, viz: \$39,332,057, leaving the net of this column \$33,783,441.

of the United States for the quarter ending June 30, 1865, exclusive of trust funds;—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, Oct. 10, 1865.	
RECEIPTS.	
From customs.....	\$80,140,387
Sales of public lands.....	204,521
Direct tax.....	288,398
Internal revenue.....	42,946,436
Incidental and miscellaneous sources.....	6,710,044
Total receipts, exclusive of loans, &c.....	\$80,289,786
From fractional currency, per act of March 3, 1863.....	4,155,291
Sixes, twenty years bonds, per act of July 17, 1861.....	46,200
Temporary loans, per acts of February 25 and March 17, 1862.....	58,536,129
Certificates of indebtedness per acts of March 1 and 17, 1862.....	8,769,000
Sixes, 1861 bonds, per act of March 3, 1863.....	142,750
Sixes, compound interest notes, per acts of March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864.....	65,900,000
Seven three-tenths three years' Treasury notes, per act of June 30, 1864.....	363,975,767
Sixes, five-twenty year bonds, per act of June 30, 1864.....	17,639,000
Seven three-tenths three year Treasury notes, per act of March 3, 1865.....	15,658,895
Gold coin purchased per act of March 17, 1862.....	3,355,000
Total.....	\$538,175,034
Grand total.....	618,464,820

EXPENDITURES.	
Civil—Foreign intercourse and miscellaneous.....	\$12,271,896
Interior—Pension and Indian.....	1,625,453
War.....	414,196,277
Navy.....	32,985,664
Interest on public debt, including interest notes.....	36,700,812
Total.....	\$497,780,103

Redemption of Texan indemnity stock.....	1,221,969
Reimbursements of Treasury notes, per acts prior to December 23, 1857.....	250
Payment of Treasury notes, per act of March 2, 1861.....	24,400
Redemption of United States notes, per act of July 17, 1861.....	19,500
Redemption of 7 3-10 three years coupon bonds, per act of July 17, 1861.....	29,321,750
Redemption of Treasury notes, per act of February 25, 1862.....	911,153
Redemption of postage and other stamps, per act of July 17, 1862.....	979,316
Reimbursement of Treasury loans, per acts of February 25 and March 17, 1862.....	18,668,888
Redemption of certificates of indebtedness, per acts of March 1 and 17, 1862.....	65,078,000
Redemption of fractional currency, per act of March 3, 1863.....	1,992,670
Redemption of one year five per cent Treasury notes, per act of March 3, 1863.....	34,272,910
Redemption of two years five per cent Treasury notes, per act of March 3, 1863.....	20,346,700
Redemption of three years six per cent compound interest notes, per acts of March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864.....	76,900
Purchase of gold coin, per act of March 17, 1862.....	5,072,900
Total.....	\$177,987,308
Grand total of expenditures.....	675,767,411

S. B. COLBY, Register.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL BANK NOTE REDEMPTION ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday the 12th of October, another meeting of the bank officers was held at the American Exchange Bank to receive and act upon the report of the committee appointed on the 26th of September. Mr. James Gallatin, Chairman of the Committee, and on their behalf, submitted the following constitution and plan for redemption, which was unanimously adopted:

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL BANK NOTE REDEMPTION ASSOCIATION, SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED SEPTEMBER 26, 1865.

JAMES GALLATIN, NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
JOSEPH M. PRICE, JACOB CAMPBELL,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, JAMES BUELL,
GEORGE W. DUER, Committee.

1. The name of the Association shall be the National Bank Note Redemption Association.

2. The object of the Association shall be the establishment of an Assorting House in the city of New York, for the assorting and redemption of national bank notes, under the direction of a Committee of nine bank officers, who shall be elected annually by the banks associated for that purpose.

3. A Manager, and such clerks as may be necessary, shall be appointed annually by the Committee; the Manager to have charge of the details of the Assorting House and shall be subject to, and under the control of the Committee.

The salary of the Manager shall always be fixed by the Association, and those of the clerks by the Committee; the Manager to give a bond with sureties in the sum of \$10,000, and each clerk in the sum of \$5,000, to be approved by the Committee.

4. The Association at present consists of the following members:

5. Such national bank notes as the members of the Association may desire to deposit with the Committee for redemption shall be received

by them to be delivered to the Manager, (under such restrictions as the Committee may deem necessary for the safety and protection of the banks,) to be assorted and forwarded for redemption to the banks issuing the same, or to their redeeming banks, except such banks as redeem in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, those redeeming in Boston and Philadelphia to be sent to the banks issuing the same, to their redeeming banks, or to the Assorting House in those cities, and those in New York through the Clearing House as hereinafter provided.

6. The Committee shall be empowered to issue receipts for the deposit of national bank notes, said receipts to be signed by at least three of the Committee, and countersigned by the Manager.

7. The Committee to have a desk assigned them at the Clearing House, through which the retirement of certificates and the redemption of notes redeemable in New York can be made daily.

8. The expenses of the Assorting House, of the Committee, and for the redemption of notes, shall be paid by each bank availing itself of the privileges in exact proportion to the amount delivered to the Assorting House, to be drawn for by the Committee on the first day of each month, or as soon thereafter as the expenses can be ascertained or apportioned.

9. Should any bank fail to redeem its notes when presented for that purpose by an agent of the Committee, said Committee shall have power to take such action as they may deem necessary for their redemption under the National Banking Law, and the loss or expense attending such action by said committee, shall be borne in the same manner and proportion as the regular expenses of the assorting house. Should any loss occur from fire, robbery, defalcation, or from other cause not provided for in this constitution, such loss shall be borne *pro rata*, to the amount received from each bank, based on the day's receipts on which the loss occurred.

10. Bank notes redeemable at New Orleans, Leavenworth, San Francisco, or any other point south of Cairo, west of Mississippi River, unless redeemable in the city of New York, shall not be received by the committee for redemption, and should any such notes be found in the packages deposited for assorting and redemption, such notes shall be returned by the committee to the bank from whom they were received.

11. All deposits of currency made with the committee must be in sealed packages, of, not over five thousand dollars, except packages containing notes of the denomination of fifty dollars and upward, which may be put in packages of ten thousand dollars or twenty thousand dollars each, and in all cases in even thousands, distinctly marked with the amount, the name of the bank depositing them, and bearing its seal; and all such deposits must be made before ten o'clock, A.M., on each day. Reclamations can be made for amounts short, counterfeits, &c., at any time previous to the cancellation of the certificates issued for the packages from which the reclamation is made.

12. Each bank belonging to the association may be represented at all meetings thereof by one or more of its principal officers, and shall be entitled to one vote.

13. A general meeting of the association shall be held the 1st Wednesday in November in each year at 12 o'clock, M.

14. At every annual meeting a chairman shall be elected, by ballot, to preside at that meeting, and all subsequent meetings during the year. Whenever he shall be absent, a chairman *pro tem.* shall be appointed. At the same meeting a secretary shall also be elected by ballot.

15. Special meetings shall be called by the committee whenever they may deem it expedient, or whenever they shall be thereto requested by any seven of the associated banks.

16. At all meetings of the association, a quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of a majority of the whole number of associated banks.

17. New members may be admitted into the association at any meeting thereof. Such new members shall signify their assent to this constitution in the same manner as the original members; but no new members shall be admitted except by a vote of three-fourths of those present, such vote to be taken by ballot.

18. A standing committee of five bank officers shall be appointed at every annual meeting, to whom all applications for admission into the association shall be referred for examination.

19. For cause deemed sufficient by the associated banks, at any meeting thereof, any bank may be expelled from the association and debarred from all the privileges of the Assorting House, provided a majority of the whole number of associated banks vote in favor thereof.

20. Any member of the association may withdraw therefrom at pleasure, first paying its due proportion of all expenses on losses incurred, and signifying its intention to withdraw to the committee.

21. Amendments of this constitution may be made at any meeting of the association by the vote of a majority of all the members thereof, notice of the proposed amendments having been given at a previous meeting.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.—The following letter from the Hon. E. G. Spaulding, on the redemption of National Bank notes, will be read with interest. Although some of its numerous suggestions are, in our opinion, inconsistent with each other, yet the prevailing moderation of the whole document shows that much of the needless acerbity of feeling which has obscured the discussion of so important a question is passing away. We would call particular attention to the plan for redemption proposed in the closing paragraphs:

DEAR SIR:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 28th inst., asking me to communicate my views of the plan proposed by the New York Banks for the redemption of National Currency.

In reply, I would say that I am clearly of the opinion that a prompt

redemption of the National Currency is necessary to insure success and permanency to the system. No system of banking is safe that does not enforce rigidly the obligation of each bank to redeem its circulating notes on demand. During the suspension of specie payments they are required to be redeemed in legal tender demand notes, and on the redemption of specie payments they must be redeemed in coin. This is one of the requirements of the National Banking Law, which should be strictly enforced, and every sound and well managed bank will no doubt be able and willing to conform to this law, and every weak and badly managed bank should be compelled to live up to its requirements. But in stating these general propositions, which no sound banker will controvert, it does not follow that a combination, called an Assorting House, is the best mode of compelling them to fulfill their obligation to redeem.

An Assorting House would require large rooms, a great number of clerks; they would handle a large amount of currency, the expenses would be heavy; and in these times of knavery and fraud, the risk would be very great. And to what end would this assorting process be carried on? Simply to separate the money of each bank into packages to be sealed up and sent home by an express company for redemption. Is this necessary? Is it necessary to incur all this expense and risk to secure a prompt redemption of National Currency. Let us consider the subject a little more in detail and see if a prompt redemption of it cannot be attained under the law as it now stands, or by a proper amendment of it, found defective.

In the first place it is not necessary to assort and send home this currency for redemption so long as it is required by the people to carry on the business operations of the country. Every time a hundred dollar bill passes from one person to another it is a practical redemption of it by the person who takes it. Every time a merchant at Chicago pays to a farmer \$500 in National Currency for a car load of wheat, the farmer by the operation redeems such National Currency, not in greenbacks nor in gold, but in a commodity better than either namely: wheat; a staple article useful to all. So every merchant in New York that sells a bale of cotton goods, and receives his pay for it in currency, redeems such currency, not in the way that banks redeem it, but in cotton goods, which is far better, because it performs the true functions of money by facilitating the legitimate sale of commodities. So every time that a merchant or manufacturer pays his internal revenue tax to the U. S. Collector in National Currency, the government redeems such currency by receiving and discharging such tax. So every mechanic or laborer that receives National currency for his services, redeems such currency by labor performed. So it will be seen that just so long as the National Currency is practically redeemed every day in its passage from hand to hand in the payment of commodities and services, and in the ramified operations of trade and business, both with the government and the people, whose operations it greatly facilitates, there is not the slightest necessity for resorting to the expensive and risky operation of assorting and sending it home for redemption.

With a proper amendment to the National Bank law, I am clearly of the opinion that it would be unwise to establish an Assorting House, and even without such amendment, I do not think it good policy to establish it. In the first place the assorting house will be, as I have stated, attended with great risk and expense. And in the next place it is opposed to sound policy, and will have a mischievous effect upon the legitimate circulation of the national currency. The leading object of the national bank law was to furnish a currency of uniform value and similitude to be used by the government and people as an instrument to facilitate the exchange of commodities and services, and the collection of internal taxes, in all parts of the United States. It is amply secured by gold bearing bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the U. S. at Washington. Only ninety per cent of currency is issued on the amount of bonds hypothecated, thus leaving a margin of ten per cent for depreciation. The government stamps it with the imprint of the Treasury and guarantees the ultimate payment of every dollar put in circulation by any bank whether such bank is solvent or insolvent. It is made a legal tender for all taxes and other debts due to the government except customs, and for all debts due from the government except interest on the funded debt. All National Banks are obliged by law to receive it for all debts due them, and each national bank depository is further obliged to receive it on all government deposits made in the bank by any public officer. These provisions in the bank law give great advantages and credit to the national circulation over that of State banks. These provisions of the law provide to a considerable extent for a practical redemption of this currency in the every day operations of the government and people, not only in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, but also in Charleston, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and Buffalo, and in every other city and village throughout the length and breadth of the whole country. With the facility thus given to the national currency to circulate *at par* in every part of the United States, and the guarantee of the government that every dollar of it shall be paid, it passes freely among all classes of people and corporations without any one stopping to enquire whether a particular bank is badly managed or not. The national currency with the pledged security and guarantee of the government, is good in any event, and is not likely to become a dead weight in any of the banks in the principal cities. If a weak or badly managed bank (like the First National Bank of Attica, for instance) should fail, its creditors may be large losers by the failure, but every dollar of the circulation will be paid, and the notes continue to circulate equally as well after as before its failure. No one ever stopped taking the circulating notes of the First National Bank of Attica notwithstanding its failure more than six months ago. It is not the bill holder that will lose by the failure of a national bank, but its depositors and other creditors, hence the security of national currency over all other currency. Thus far the National Banking system in respect to its circulation has gone on smoothly. All this currency in miscellaneous packages consisting of the issues of banks in Maine, Minnesota and Tennessee, pass equally well without being assorted, in all parts of the United States. This system of furnishing

a circulating medium thus far works as well, or better than was anticipated by its most sanguine advocates. It is fulfilling admirably the great desideratum of a true national currency so long needed to carry on successfully the business of the enterprising people of this great country.

I should regret very much to see a combination of bankers in any of the principal cities organize an Assorting House to disorganize the harmonious working of this system, by assorting this currency, sealing it up in separate packages, and sending it home to each bank issuing it for redemption, unless there should be an imperative necessity for so doing. The tendency of such an operation would be to materially disturb the financial operations of the country. Once begin the operation of assorting currency by a large organized assorting house in the city of New York, with a large number of clerks under good salaries, and you begin a system that will ultimately draw into its support every bank in the whole country. What will be the operation of such a combination? In the first place it may not be illegal, but is not specially authorized by the national law. In the next place, it begins by the city banks sending all national currency received by them to the assorting house, whether necessary or not, to be assorted, sealed up in packages, and sent home to each bank, either through its redeeming agency or directly by express, to the bank that issued them. Each bank on receiving this currency so sent home, is obliged to provide for it either in legal tender greenbacks, which are no safer than national currency, or by drafts which are at par in New York, but generally by providing a fund in advance at a bank in one of the principal cities. As the currency continues to be assorted and sent home, it creates the necessity for each bank out of New York to provide more par funds to be placed to their credit ready for redeeming their notes as they shall be again assorted and sent home for that purpose. These banks, not being able to make exchange or par funds in other modes, will very soon begin to gather up the circulating notes of other banks, and especially the notes issued by other banks in their own locality, and send them to New York for their own credit. These notes on reaching New York will again go immediately to the assorting house and be again counted, sealed up and sent back by express to the country. As this process of sending money packages to and from New York goes on, through the machinery of the assorting house, the volume will continue to increase until every bank in the country will be obliged to contribute directly or indirectly to the support of a combination unknown to the law. It seems to me that the good to be attained by any such combination will be greatly overbalanced by the mischiefs it will create to the present harmonious working of the system. It would no doubt be a profitable business for the express companies to carry these money packages to New York and back again to the country, but I am greatly puzzled to know how it will be any advantage to the people, the government, or the banks, either in New York or elsewhere, to carry such a scheme into practical operation. If this combination is adopted, the national currency issued by the banks in New York City, which now circulate freely everywhere, will be unnecessarily returned upon them for redemption under the operations of their own assorting house. This will be one of the legitimate results of the system of assorting which cannot be avoided.

I watched with considerable care the working of the system instituted by the Suffolk Bank of Boston and the Metropolitan Bank of New York, compelling the old State banks to redeem their circulating notes by a similar process. This was no doubt a check against the excessive issues of banks at that time, especially to banks in New England, which were not very strongly restricted by law as to the amount of these issues, but I very much doubt whether even this plan to coerce the redemption of even an inferior currency did not do more hurt in deranging the free and legitimate circulation thereof than it did good in preventing excessive issues. It certainly afforded a fine business for the express companies in carrying money packages to and from New York; and it is certain also that the activity with which these packages were hurried back and forth, greatly accelerated the panic that occurred in August, September, and the first half of October, 1857; until finally the banks in New York, by common consent, ceased sending it home, and took this secured currency of the State of New York and made it a basis for Clearing House certificates, which had an important influence in stopping the panic and restoring confidence.

Upon a full examination of the subject, I arrive at the conclusion that so long as the national currency is required for legitimate business purposes, it will not largely accumulate in the banks of either of the three cities of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, nor will it be sent home for redemption. Thus far it does not appear that there has been a plethora or glut of national currency in either of those cities. But suppose that in the course of a few months there should accumulate a few millions of dollars of national currency in those banks more than could be readily disposed of in the operations of the government and the people, in what manner should it be disposed of?

In such a contingency, when it does occur, I think the issuing banks should be called upon to redeem their circulating notes, and it seems to me to be right that each bank should be required by law to redeem in the principal city where such surplus currency accumulates, as well as at their own counter.

New York City is the great commercial emporium, and is clearly indicated by the course of business, foreign and domestic, as the proper place for each bank located out of that city, to have an agent for the redemption of its circulating notes.

An amendment to the national banking law can probably be made at the next session of Congress which shall require all the banks to have an agent for the redemption of their circulating notes in the city of New York, instead of being allowed to select as they now do, any one of the seventeen cities named in the present law. This being accomplished, any bank or individual in New York, or elsewhere, in any city or town in the United States, could send the circulating notes of any bank to the agency selected by it for redemption without the expense and risk of an assorting house, which I think is the true mode of providing for the redemption of the national currency. This would be in accordance

with the law, and would, I think, give better satisfaction and better promote the welfare of all concerned.

This is my answer to your request.

Yours truly,

E. G. SPAULDING.

J. U. ORVIS, Esq.,

Pres't. 9th National Bank, New York.

MR. JOHN J. CISCO, for more than ten years the efficient and popular Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city, has returned to Wall street as a private banker, in connection with his son. The banking house which they establish, at No. 33 Wall street, will have ample capital, as well as a large experience in the financial affairs of the country, and will be under the firm name of John J. Cisco & Son. We take pleasure in referring to their card in our advertising columns.

MESSRS. CULVER, PENN & Co., bankers, of 19 and 21 Nassau street, have published a very complete table of Government indebtedness, giving a synopsis of the acts under which each loan has been made, with an analysis of the debt. This statement will be found very useful to all interested in Government securities. Their card will be found in our advertising columns.

The Bankers' Gazette.

We give in our BULLETIN from day to day lists of bonds, &c., lost and the dividends declared, with times of opening and closing books. These tables will be continued daily, and on Saturday morning, such as have been published through the week in the BULLETIN, will be collected and published in the CHRONICLE. Below will be found those published the last week in the BULLETIN.

MISCELLANEOUS DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. C'T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
Central R.R. Co. of N. Jersey	2½	Oct. 12	69 Wall St.	Oct. 9 to Oct. 13.

OCTOBER 13, 1865, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Continued activity in the stock market has produced an unusually brisk demand for money. The very unusual activity in monetary operations may be judged from the fact that while the exchange at the Clearing House has for many weeks averaged about \$75,000,000 per day, they have, during the present week averaged \$112,000,000 daily, the amounts having been as follows:

Monday.....	\$140,800,000
Tuesday.....	104,400,000
Wednesday.....	108,500,000
Thursday.....	107,600,000
Friday.....	100,100,000
	\$561,400,000

The aggregate for the week, including to-morrow, will probably exceed the exchange of any past week of the current year. This increased activity has resulted in a general advance of the rate of interest. Yesterday and to-day the street rate on call loans has been generally 7 per cent, and in some cases a commission extra has been paid. This has naturally produced a demand at the Sub-Treasury for the payment of ten day's demand loans; and, as some deposits had been made there subject to payment on demand, a certain amount of relief has already come from that quarter; within a few days a large amount held in the Sub Treasury subject to 10 days notice, will be paid in; when the market will be permanently relieved. Certain firms, understood to be largely "short" in stock, have attempted to increase the stringency by making large loans for effect, hoping thereby to force down prices so as to enable them to cover their contracts.

Discounts are active. There is a steady increase in the supply of bills from all branches of trade, but especially of cotton and grocers bill. Owing to the high speculative prices for breadstuffs in the West, there is less produce paper offering than is usual at this period. The very high prices of all commodities, and the speculation in certain branches of trade induce buyers of paper to exercise an unusually careful discretion in the selection of names, and to demand higher rates of discount. The choicest names pass at 7 per cent; good paper is discounted at 8 & 9 per cent; second class at 10 a 12 per cent.

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.—The vigorous movement for a rise in prices of railroad shares, noted last week, was continued vigorously until the middle of the present week, prices steadily advancing with remarkable firmness; when the stringency in the money market checked operations, and compelled operators to pause until the market assumes a calmer tone and money is more plentiful. The financial strength of the market is engaged on the bull side; and although the upward movement has received a very severe check from money lenders, yet the bears have not the courage to enter the lists against such strong odds. It may be considered certain that, after a brief respite, the operations for a rise will be recommenced vigorously, with the prospect of a further material advance in prices. The calculations of the bulls have been made upon a broad estimate of the earnings of the road, and the disposition of the outside public, and they are probably quite correct in estimating that, with a fair field, they can put up prices fully ten per cent above present quotations.

Large sales of Erie, reported at 5,000 shares, have been made to foreign buyers. It is understood that the party of gentlemen visiting this country in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, have made proposals to the Erie Company looking to an amalgamation of their interests or the purchase of the Erie road; but with what result is unknown.

There is an increasing interest in coal stocks. The increased demand for coal and its high price have improved the prospects of the companies, and the present feeling of the market would seem to indicate an early probable rise in all the leading coal shares.

The following have been the closing quotations for leading Stocks, at the Exchange, on each of the last six days:—

	Oct. 7.	Oct. 9.	Oct. 10.	Oct. 11.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 13.
Canton Company.....	42	43½	43	43	42	41½
Quicksilver.....	50½	51	50½	49½	50½	49½
Mariposa.....	12	12	12	12	12	12
Cumberland Coal.....	46½	46½	48	47½	47½	46½
New York Central.....	98	103	103	102½	102	100
Erie.....	93	93	91½	93½	91½	91
Hudson River.....	109½	109½	109½	108½	108½	107½
Reading.....	116½	118	117½	118	116½	116½
Michigan Southern.....	76½	78½	74½	76	76½	75
Michigan Central.....	115	116	116	116½	115½	115½
Illinois Central.....	136½	136½	136	136	138	137
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	89½	84½	84	83	89½	79
Northwestern.....	30½	31½	31	31	31½	31
Northwestern preferred.....	65½	67½	66½	66	65	65½
Rock Island.....	110½	111½	111½	110½	109½	108½
Fort Wayne.....	99½	102	102½	102½	101½	99½
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....	29½	30½	30½	30½	30	29½
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.....	59½	59½	63	63½	62½	63½

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—Foreign advices reporting a rise in Five-Twenties at London to 90½, accompanied with orders for about \$2,000,000 of the old issue, and representing a generally improved feeling toward American securities, have given an unusually firm tone to the market, and produced an improvement in the quotations of the gold interest bonds. Old issue Five-Twenties have advanced, during the week, from 103 to 105½; and new issue from 101½ to 103. Ten-Forties have advanced ½; Seven-Thirties have been forced out during the tightness of the money market and have slightly declined. The second series closes to-day at 98½.

The advance in Five-Twenties has increased the disposition to subscribe to the funding issue of Five-Twenties, and compound interest notes have consequently advanced about 1 per cent during the week. The total subscriptions to the funding loan in this city are about \$20,000,000.

The following were the closing quotations for leading government securities at the beginning, middle and close of the week:

	Oct. 7.	Oct. 10.	Oct. 12.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	107½	107½	108
U. S. 5-20's, c. o. iss.....	103	104	105½
U. S. 5-20's, c. n. iss.....	101½	102½	103
U. S. 10-40's, coup.....	98½	98½	94
U. S. 7-30 Treas. Note.....	98½	98½	98½
2nd Series.....	98½	98½	98½
U. S. 6's, certif. n. iss.....	98½	96½	98½

GOLD MARKET.—Gold has been somewhat excited under

speculation operations. A few days ago large purchases were made to cover "short" contracts, made in anticipation of the pending loan, resulting in a rise in the premium. The government, however, threw a considerable amount upon the market and checked the upward tendency. The general course of exchanges has favored a fall in the premium, while the demand for custom duties has been less than of late. Under these influences the premium has declined from 146½, on Saturday last, to 144½ this afternoon.

The steamship Lafayette took out to-day \$210,300 in gold bars. The Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, brought on Wednesday \$1,362,175 of treasure.

The following have been the highest and lowest quotations on each of the last six days:

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Oct. 7.....	146½	146	Oct. 11.....	145	144½
Oct. 9.....	146½	145½	Oct. 12.....	145½	145
Oct. 10.....	145½	145	Oct. 13.....	144½	144½

The transactions for last week at the Custom-house and Sub-treasury were as follows:

	CUSTOM HOUSE.		SUB-TREASURY.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
Oct. 2.....	\$497,904 10	\$12,488,208 68	\$6,439,409 25	
Oct. 3.....	582,647 02	2,277,792 24	2,544,199 86	
Oct. 4.....	557,849 71	5,021,821 44	6,313,407 44	
Oct. 5.....	628,887 74	874,162 42	2,589,110 17	
Oct. 6.....	883,244 60	1,967,403 47	2,519,449 16	
Oct. 7.....	440,082 95	2,784,382 74	3,929,648 35	

Total..... \$3,590,114 13 \$25,408,765 99 \$24,335,221 23
Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of Oct. 2.... 25,408,765 99

Deduct payments during the week..... \$95,807,587 67
Balance on Saturday evening..... \$69,898,621 68
Decrease during the week..... 1,073,544 76

The following table shows the aggregate transactions for each week from the 1st July:

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Payments.	Receipts.	Sub-Treasury.	Changes in Balances.
July 1....	\$1,643,507	\$32,430,347	\$27,430,612	\$12,827,099	dec \$4,999,734
" 8....	1,493,592	26,804,905	23,403,304	39,420,398	" 3,501,701
" 15....	2,834,349	24,213,367	33,213,340	48,420,270	inc 8,999,972
" 22....	2,378,602	22,965,427	27,620,621	53,075,464	" 4,035,194
" 29....	2,516,631	23,598,588	31,012,926	60,459,802	" 7,414,338
Aug. 5....	2,943,682	33,224,646	33,675,532	60,940,689	" 450,887
" 12....	2,790,323	26,305,162	23,991,766	58,627,293	dec 2,313,395
" 19....	2,072,490	26,097,010	20,866,095	53,396,378	" 5,230,915
" 26....	3,254,659	24,819,346	30,954,029	59,522,061	inc 5,125,683
Sept. 2....	2,236,726	14,930,586	17,107,883	61,699,358	" 6,177,297
" 9....	3,665,972	27,040,040	33,576,134	68,235,442	" 6,536,904
" 16....	2,715,437	16,099,360	19,774,503	71,340,775	" 3,105,333
" 23....	2,999,351	23,696,866	27,426,545	75,070,454	" 3,729,679
" 30....	2,692,310	28,692,389	24,504,101	69,972,169	dec 4,068,288
Oct. 7....	3,590,114	25,408,765	24,335,221	69,898,621	" 1,073,544

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following shows the averages of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:

	Oct. 3.	Oct. 10.	
Capital.....	\$14,442,350	\$14,442,350	
Loans.....	49,924,281	49,742,087	Dec... \$182,244
Specie.....	1,092,755	1,036,705	Dec... 56,050
Legal Tender.....	17,267,021	16,403,365	Dec... 863,656
Deposits.....	38,347,232	37,238,078	Dec... 1,109,154
Circulation.....	7,056,984	7,082,197	Inc... 25,213

The following comparison shows the condition of the Philadelphia banks at stated periods since 1865:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
January 5, 1863.....	\$37,679,675	\$4,510,750	\$4,504,115	\$28,429,183
January 5, 1865.....	46,039,403	1,805,523	2,793,468	39,545,968
February 6, ".....	50,269,478	1,702,776	4,398,178	38,496,331
March 6, ".....	49,238,540	1,839,264	5,346,021	38,391,622
April 3, ".....	50,522,080	1,843,223	5,893,626	38,316,847
May 1, ".....	51,726,369	1,262,258	6,441,407	44,794,824
June 5, ".....	53,095,638	1,258,782	6,717,758	41,518,578
July 10, ".....	50,185,778	1,187,700	6,758,585	41,344,056
Aug. 14, ".....	54,529,713	1,135,331	6,989,217	44,561,748
Sept. 4, ".....	50,096,469	1,106,242	6,980,826	38,417,473
Sept. 11, ".....	49,693,065	1,079,635	7,007,727	37,082,478
Sept. 18, ".....	49,931,578	1,074,580	7,014,580	37,461,269
" 25, ".....	49,607,238	1,059,880	7,038,403	37,405,333
Oct. 3, ".....	49,924,281	1,092,755	7,056,984	38,347,232
Oct. 10, ".....	49,742,087	1,036,705	7,082,197	37,238,078

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The market closes with a larger supply of goods and lower rates. About \$2,000,000 of exchange has been made on shipments of Five-twenties, and nearly half a million on export of Erie Railway shares. The supply of cotton bills is also largely increasing, the shipments of cotton during the week having been the largest of any week. The China's advices of an advance in cotton and produce in England has tended to raise the rates for sterling, and it is now considered quite probable that, for

some weeks to come, the rates may not touch the specie supplying point. We quote:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	108½@109¼	France, short date....	5.16½@5.18
Bankers' Sterling, 3 months.....	109½@110½	Antwerp.....	5.30 @5.17½
Merchants' Sterling, 3 months.....	108½@109½	Amsterdam.....	40½@41
France, long date.....	5.18½@5.17½	Frankfort.....	40½@41
		Bremen.....	78½@79
		Prussian Thalers.....	70½@71½

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the City of New York, for the week ending with the commencement of business on Oct. 7, 1865:

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$3,465,698	\$2,659,626	\$42,595	\$8,890,075	\$2,772,173
Manhattan.....	5,782,241	394,474	14,405	5,399,233	1,904,414
Mechanics.....	7,894,590	736,534	106,393	5,164,735	1,821,566
Union.....	5,345,434	247,250	108,322	4,016,189	1,043,582
America.....	4,055,702	175,906	.....	3,509,854	740,749
Phoenix.....	6,793,363	1,398,982	3,725	5,142,724	8,591,770
City.....	3,963,665	137,045	17,346	3,849,498	1,061,328
Tradesmen's.....	4,602,661	801,795	.....	2,526,577	757,000
Fulton.....	3,204,871	26,851	381,187	2,176,979	688,778
Chemical.....	2,911,347	900,967	25,117	2,088,737	683,947
Merch. Exchange.....	6,125,137	758,133	22,690	6,024,551	1,443,173
National.....	2,784,581	86,649	193,768	1,987,959	544,098
Butch. & Drovers.....	2,261,177	301,378	4,250	957,160	347,845
Mech. & Trad's.....	2,243,254	61,815	81,640	1,687,277	96,025
Greenwich.....	1,823,458	75,187	92,396	1,826,135	456,619
Leather Manf.....	910,532	28,654	9,075	843,348	167,228
Seventh Ward.....	2,631,347	108,548	26,666	1,992,918	485,432
State of N. Y.....	676,035	58,232	104,465	606,776	1,333,580
Amer. Exchange.....	5,600,510	803,764	20,190	4,194,791	713,132
Commerce.....	9,374,711	945,499	16,263	6,569,565	2,375,429
Broadway.....	19,048,603	1,277,508	1,174,880	8,691,944	3,144,170
Ocean.....	5,781,304	176,725	818,528	5,417,587	2,063,660
Mercantile.....	2,604,005	81,728	141,107	2,068,478	515,488
Republic.....	3,515,523	54,207	295,950	2,503,945	783,813
Chatham.....	1,858,367	14,561	106,393	1,644,735	294,388
People's.....	4,652,124	207,914	482,000	4,000,635	1,229,229
North Amer.....	1,802,718	41,990	6,017	1,859,122	658,599
Shoe and Leather.....	1,329,172	89,145	9,562	1,220,746	232,944
Marine.....	3,690,560	156,479	23,552	2,648,415	1,077,959
Imp. and Traders.....	2,433,821	109,163	16,591	1,573,819	291,908
Irving.....	1,651,841	22,489	10,761	1,447,779	805,744
Metropolitan.....	2,116,021	172,421	50,113	1,817,964	1,763,000
Nassau.....	1,859,690	22,953	15,884	1,687,816	1,087,098
Market.....	2,260,693	168,469	4,986	2,133,101	414,668
St. Nicholas.....	2,565,970	78,893	280,000	2,161,361	765,633
Shoe and Leather.....	2,261,584	39,016	870,425	1,089,761	537,380
Corn Exchange.....	2,995,000	47,564	425,964	2,007,367	770,000
Continental.....	2,925,650	58,459	36,000	1,961,086	419,000
Commonwealth.....	3,150,553	139,856	56,216	2,080,263	573,000
Oriental.....	2,902,128	60,254	82,427	2,111,558	1,087,098
Atlantic.....	1,164,967	32,592	100,584	946,172	166,273
Imp. and Traders.....	1,784,477	72,835	100,000	1,644,412	742,400
Atlantic.....	1,073,137	66,070	45,798	961,812	192,517
Imp. and Traders.....	4,814,386	71,043	70,775	3,524,754	544,711
Park.....	13,138,095	153,714	599,294	12,206,809	3,889,845
Mec. Bk. As.....	1,699,146	16,031	19,068	1,402,959	441,121
Grocers.....	1,110,851	26,565	8,230	1,057,273	862,784
North River.....	1,705,547	84,813	13,838	1,481,885	291,135
East River.....	550,344	12,722	176,453	649,834	229,573
Man. and Mer.....	1,430,064	32,702	1,285	1,277,746	817,756
Fourth National.....	13,897,579	175,056	1,497,055	9,967,895	3,068,883
Central.....	13,725,799	38,352	1,047,966	12,147,954	3,268,623
Second National.....	1,149,689	.....	207,000	1,080,813	510,376
First National.....	5,761,336	41,585	896,510	6,992,055	2,768,988
Dry Dock.....	2,559,029	9,892	336,870	4,300,581	2,793,625
Bull's Head.....	225,294	80,432	16,443	251,417	29,240
Manufacturers'.....	940,734	9,135	124,310	951,848	37,736
Totals.....	\$228,520,727	18,470,134	10,970,897	188,504,486	\$8,511,702

The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as follows:

Loans.....	Inc. \$6,630,940	Net Deposits.....	Inc. \$4,640,637
Specie.....	Dec. 174,862	Legal Tenders.....	Inc. 823,659
Circulation.....	Inc. 322,562		

In comparing the returns with those of last week, it is necessary to remember that the First National at the Clearing House for the first time, with the following averages:

Loans.....	\$2,589,899	Deposits.....	\$4,390,880
Legal Tenders.....	2,793,625	Circulation.....	336,570
Specie.....	9,892		

Exclusive of the returns of the First National the statement shows the following changes as compared with last week:

Loans.....	Inc. \$4,091,011	Deposits.....	Inc. \$349,757
Legal Tenders.....	Dec. 1,970,536	Circulation.....	Dec. 13,708
Specie.....	Dec. 184,254		

This exhibit is unfavorable, showing an increase of over four millions in the loans, with an increase of only a quarter of a million in the deposits and a decrease of nearly two millions in legal tenders,—the falling off in the latter item being chiefly owing to subscriptions to the conversion loan.

The following comparison shows the totals of the Banks' Statements for each week of the current year since July 1:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Average Clearings.
July 1....	216,535,421	15,854,990	5,513,445	191,656,773	60,904,445	473,790,515
July 15....	221,285,082	19,400,441	6,250,945	200,420,288	60,554,646	550,959,812
July 22....	222,960,305	20,332,908	6,589,766	193,790,066	52,756,229	517,854,139
July 29....	222,341,066	20,773,155	7,085,454	186,766,671	46,956,789	494,854,139
Aug. 5....	219,102,793	19,400,820	7,656,370	178,247,674	43,561,973	576,961,323
Aug. 12....	215,458,842	20,168,292	8,060,361	175,738,185	43,006,428	463,488,275
Aug. 19....	210,897,551	19,604,636	7,639,575	174,593,016	43,563,980	492,077,709

Aug. 26....	309,423,305	16,023,615	7,932,414	179,088,676	54,349,908	373,124,309
Sept. 2....	211,394,370	14,443,327	8,509,173	180,316,655	57,271,739	395,963,678
Sept. 9....	214,189,842	18,735,824	8,314,142	179,353,511	56,330,734	434,357,376
Sept. 16....	215,552,381	14,604,159	9,104,550	177,501,735	58,153,335	427,195,376
Sept. 23....	215,579,454	14,222,062	9,294,805	177,320,789	54,018,475	393,503,666
Sept. 30....	231,515,640	13,648,182	10,645,897	183,830,716	57,665,674	463,352,113
Oct. 7....	225,520,727	13,470,134	10,970,397	188,504,456	58,511,752	572,708,232

NATIONAL BANKS.—The list of national banks given below were organized upon application filed and approved as far back, some of them, as February, and all of them considerably prior to July 1, the issue of certificates of authority having been delayed, for various causes, up to the present time:

Name.	Location.	Capital.
Commercial Bank	Oshkosh, Wis.	\$100,000
Fourth National Bank	Syracuse, N. Y.	105,000
Farmers' National Bank	Richmond, Va.	100,000
First National Bank	Hannibal, Mo.	100,000
First National Bank	Harrisburg, Va.	110,000
First National Bank	Owosso, Mich.	50,000
Second National Bank	Pontias, Mich.	100,000
Biddeford National Bank	Biddeford, Me.	150,000
Caledonia National Bank	Danville, Vt.	75,000
Merchants' Exchange	Muscantine, Iowa	50,000
Trumbull	Warren, Ohio.	150,000

Capital of	\$1,000,000
Amount previously authorized	398,354,213
The whole number of National Banks now authorized is 1,578, with an aggregate capital of	399,354,213
Amount of circulation issued to the National Banks for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 7.	2,711,150
Previously	192,011,480
Total	\$194,125,630

The following national banks have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as additional depositories of public money; Raleigh National Bank, Raleigh, N. C. Third National Bank, Baltimore, Md.

The following comparison shows the progress of the national banks, in respect to number, capital and circulation, from July 1, 1865, to latest dates:

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
July 1, "	1,378	340,938,000	146,927,975
" 15, "	1,447	364,020,756	154,120,015
Aug. 5, "	1,504	377,574,281	165,794,440
" 19, "	1,530	390,000,000	172,664,460
Sept. 2, "	1,549	394,104,383	177,487,220
" 9, "	1,556	394,960,333	179,981,520
" 16, "	1,560	395,310,333	183,402,870
" 23, "	1,567	397,066,701	186,081,720
" 30, "	1,573	398,334,201	191,411,480
Oct. 7, "	1,578	399,354,212	194,125,630

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 27, 1865:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£27,778,725
Government debt	£11,015,100
Other securities	3,634,900
Gold coin and bullion.	13,128,725
£27,778,725	£27,778,725

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' capital	£14,553,000
Rest	3,811,178
Public deposits	7,330,010
Other deposits	13,789,628
Seven day & other bills	530,883
£14,014,899	£14,014,899

The preceding accounts, compared with those of the previous week, exhibit:

An increase of circulation of	£189,665
An increase of public deposits of	509,141
An increase of other Deposits of	222,051
No change in Government securities.	
An increase of other securities of	1,189,888
A decrease of bullion of	259,023
An increase of rest of	10,008
A decrease of reserve of	442,613

The following is the return of the Bank of France, made up to Sept. 28th. The return for the previous week is added:

DEBTOR.	
	Sept. 28, 1865.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000 0
Profits, in addition to capital	7,044,776 2
Reserve of the bank and branches	22,105,750 14
New reserve	4,000,000 0
Notes in circulation and at the branches	831,850,575 0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces	7,947,942 38
Treasury account	192,217,046 87
Accounts current at Paris	189,468,719 24
Idem in the provinces	51,418,901 0

Dividends payable.....	1,411,124 75	1,488,389 75
Various discounts	5,928,512 65	5,641,464 38
Re-discounts	1,427,633 17	1,427,633 17
Surplus of receipts not distributed.....	753,938 36	753,938 36
Sundries.....	9,502,599 48	9,489,345 93
	<u>1,450,576,557 67</u>	<u>1,447,774,085 75</u>

CREDITOR.		
Cash and bullion.....	492,683,502 93	499,913,899 33
Commercial bills overdue.....	339,873 90	2,805,561 42
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	285,511,991 48	276,347,967 95
Ditto in the branches.....	304,379,301 0	301,829,200 0
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	48,354,931 90	48,147,766 15
Ditto in the provinces.....	12,630,300 0	12,503,300 0
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	13,996,100 0	13,951,190 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	9,273,700 0	9,277,000 0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares.....	31,110,900 0	31,125,300 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	21,620,375 0	21,798,975 0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....	653,300 0	637,500 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	465,450 0	463,550 1
Ditto to the State.....	60,000,000 0	60,000,000 0
Government stock reserve.....	12,980,750 14	12,980,750 14
Ditto other securities.....	38,546,487 91	38,546,487 91
Securities held.....	100,000,000 0	100,000,000 0
Hotel and property of the bank & branches.....	8,440,344 0	8,440,344 0
Expenses of management.....	1,474,238 43	1,330,487 83
Sundries.....	10,304,310 93	9,675,006 01
	1,450,576,557 67	1,447,774,085 75

The return is better as regards discounts than that of last week, there being an increase of 11,714,000f in the accommodation afforded. The change in the stock of coin and bullion is insignificant—a decline of 7,230,000f. In the circulation of notes there is a diminution of about 6,000,000f, and the deposits are 12,802,000f less.

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. (Marked thus * are National.)	CAPITAL. Par of Share.	DIVIDEND. Amount.	PERIODS. Periods.	LAST PAID. Last Paid.	MARKET.	
					Bid.	Ask.
America	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 132	140
American*	100	500,000	April and Oct.	Oct.	4 116	116
American Exchange*	100	5,000,000	May and Nov.	May	5 116	116
Atlantic*	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 103	103
Atlantic (Brooklyn)*	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	6 130	130
Bowery*	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	12 20	20
Broadway*	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	3 107	107
Bull's Head*	50	300,000	Quarterly.	July	5 108	108
Butchers & Drovers*	25	800,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 108	108
Central*	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	May	7 110	110
Central (Brooklyn)*	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	6 110	110
Chatham*	25	450,000	Jan. and July.	July	6 110	110
Chemical*	100	300,000	Quarterly.	July	6 110	110
Citizens*	25	400,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.	110
City*	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.	May	6 115	115
City (Brooklyn)*	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	6 115	115
Commerce*	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 106	107
Commonwealth*	100	750,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 108	108
Continental*	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 93	93
Corn Exchange	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5 110	110
Croton*	100	200,000	Quarterly.	Oct.	15 110	110
Currency*	100	100,000	Quarterly.	July	3 110	110
Dry Dock	30	200,000	Quarterly.	July	4 110	110
East River*	50	250,000	Jan. and July.	July	4 110	110
Eight*	100	250,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 110	110
Fifth*	100	500,000	May and Nov.	May	5 & 5 ex.	110
First*	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	7 & 5 ex.	110
Fourth*	100	5,000,000	March and Sept.	Sept.	4 96 1/2	96 1/2
Fulton*	30	600,000	May and Nov.	May	5 110	110
Far. & Cit. (Wm's b'g)	30	160,000	March and Sept.	Sept.	5 110	110
Gallatin	100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct.	5 110	110
Greenwich	25	200,000	May and Nov.	May	6 110	110
Guano*	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 110	110
Hanover*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 110	110
Importers & Traders	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July.	July	4 96 100	100
Irvine*	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	4 108	108
Leather Manufacturers*	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5 110	110
Long Island (Brook.)	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	4 110	110
Manhattan	50	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5 110	110
Manufacturers*	30	210,000	April and Oct.	Oct.	5 110	110
Manufact. & Merch.	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 110	110
Marine	30	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	6 145	145
Market*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 110	110
Mechanics	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.	110 1/2
Mechanics (Brook.)	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 108	108
Mech. Bank Asso.*	50	500,000	May and Nov.	May	5 & 5 ex.	110
Mechan. & Traders*	25	600,000	May and Nov.	May	5 & 5 ex.	110
Mercantile*	50	3,000,000	June and Dec.	June	5 110	110
Merchants' Exch.*	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 110	110
Metropolitan*	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.	110
Nassau	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	4 110	110
Nassau (Brooklyn)	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	4 110	110
National	50	1,500,000	April and Oct.	April	5 110	110
New York*	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 110	110
New York County*	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	9 110	110
New York Exchange*	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	6 110	110
Ninth*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 103	103
North America*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.	107 110
North River	50	400,000	Jan. and July.	July	6 90	90
Ocean	50	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	4 110	110
Oriental	50	300,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5 110	110
Pacific	50	422,700	May and Nov.	May	5 110	110
Paris*	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	6 & 10 ex.	140 150
Peoples*	25	412,500	Jan. and July.	July	5 110	110
Phoenix*	20	1,800,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 98	98
Republic*	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5 108 1/2	108 1/2
St. Nicholas*	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5 97	97
Seventh Ward*	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 110	110
Second*	100	300,000	May and Nov.	May	4 100	105
Shoe & Leather	100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	April	5 110	110
Sixth*	100	300,000	May and Nov.	May	5 110	110
State of New York	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	May	5 110	110
Tenth*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 110	110
Third*	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5 110	110
Tradersmen*	40	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	6 & 4 ex.	110
Union	50	1,500,000	May and Nov.	May	5 110	110
Williamsburg City	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	4 110	110

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13.)

SECURITIES.							SECURITIES.						
	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
American Gold Coin.							Railroad Stocks.						
United States 6s, 1867.....	146½	146½	145½				Brooklyn City.....	10					
do do 6s, 1868.....		120	121				Central of New Jersey.....	100					
do do 6s, 1868.....					118		Chicago and Alton.....	100					
do do 6s, 1881.....	107½	107½	107½	108½		108	do do preferred.....	100					
do do 6s, 1881.....	107½	107½	107½				Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	100	124	125½	130	131	132
do do 6s, 5-20s.....	103	103½	104	105	105½	105½	Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100					
do do 6s, 5-20s.....	101½						Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	80½	81½	81	81	81½
do do 6s, 5-20s (3d issue).....	101½	102	102½	102½	103	103	do do preferred.....	100	85½	86½	86½	86½	86½
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881.....							Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	110½	111½	111½	110½	109½
do do 6s, do do (4 year).....							Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati.....	100					
do do 6s, 1871.....							Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	50	82½	84½	84	83	82½
do do 6s, 1871.....							Cleveland and Toledo.....	50	110½	110½	111		109½
do do 6s, 1874.....							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.....	100					
do do 6s, 1874.....							Eighth Avenue.....	100					
do do 6s, 1874.....							Erie.....	100	89½	92	91½	92½	91½
do do 6s, 1874.....							do preferred.....	100	85	85½	85	85	85
do do 6s, 10-40s.....	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½		Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100	83	81			
do do 6s, 10-40s.....							do do preferred.....	100					
do do Union Pacific R. R. currency.....	98½	98½	98½				Harlem.....	50					
do do 7-30s Treas. Notes.....	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	do preferred.....	50					
do do do do 2d series.....	98½	98	98½	98½	98½	98½	Hudson River.....	100	107½	109½	109½		107½
do do do do 3d series.....		98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	Illinois Central.....	100	134½			136	138
do do 6s, Certificates.....			98½	98½	98½	98½	Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	50					137
State.							Joliet and Chicago.....	100					
California 7s, large.....	116						Long Island.....	50					
Connecticut 6s, 1873.....					95		McGregor Western.....	100	22½	24	25	24½	24
Georgia 6s.....							Marietta and Cincinnati.....	100					21½
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1890.....							do do 1st preferred.....	100	45				
do Registered, 1890.....							do do 2d preferred.....	100					
do 6s, coupon, '79, after 1890.....							Michigan Central.....	100	115		116	115½	115½
do do do 1893.....							Michigan So. and N. Indiana.....	100	70½	73½	74½	76	76½
do do do 1895.....							do do guaranteed.....	100	135				
do do do 1870.....							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.....	100	56½	59½	62½	64½	62½
do do do 1877.....							do do 1st pref.....	100	103				63½
do do do 1879.....							do do do 2d pref.....	100			87	89	90
do War Loan.....							Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	100					
Indiana 6s, War Loan.....							do do preferred.....	100					
do do.....							Mississippi and Missouri.....	100					
Iowa 7s, War Loan.....							Morris and Essex.....	100					
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72.....							New York Central.....	100	98½	103	108	102½	102
Louisiana 6s.....							New Haven and Hartford.....	100					
Michigan 6s, 1873.....							Norwich and Worcester.....	100					
do 6s, 1873.....							Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....	29½	80½	80½	80½	80	29½
do 6s, 1883.....							do do preferred.....						
do 7s, 1868.....							Panama.....	100	240				
do 7s, 1873.....							Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.....	100	92½		102	102½	101½
do 7s, War Loan.....							Reading.....	50	110½	118	117½	118	116½
Minnesota 6s.....	76½	76½	77½	77½	77½		St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute.....	100			69		70
do 6s, (Hannibal and St. Joseph R.R.).....						78	do do do preferred.....	100					
do 6s, (Pacific R.R.).....	79	79		78	79½	79	Second avenue.....	100					
New York 7s, 1870.....	98½						Sixth avenue.....	100					
do 6s, 1868.....							Third avenue.....	100					
do 6s, 1867.....							Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	50					
do 6s, 1868.....							do do do preferred.....	50			65		
do 6s, 1872.....							Railroad Bonds:						
do 6s, 1873.....							Atlantic and Great Western, 1st mort.....	95	95		97	97	97
do 6s, 1874.....							do do 2d mort.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Buffalo, New York and Erie, 1st mort, 1877.....						
do 6s, 1877.....							Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund.....						98
do 6s, 1883.....							do do 2d mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1883.....							do do Income.....						
do 6s, 1871.....							Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cent.....		111				111½
do 6s, 1874.....							Chicago and Milwaukee, 1st mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Chicago and Northwestern, Sinking Fund.....						
do 6s, 1876.....							do do Interest.....						
do 7s, State Bounty Bonds.....							do do Extension.....						
North Carolina 6s.....	84	83		85½	85½		do do 1st mortgage.....		83	83			
Ohio 6s, 1868.....							do do 2d mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1870.....							Chicago and Rock Island, 1st mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 2d mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1881.....							do do 3d mortgage, conv.....				74		
do 6s, 1886.....							do do 4th mortgage.....						
Rhode Island 6s.....							Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund.....						
South Carolina 6s.....							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1st mort.....						
Tennessee 6s, 1868.....	84½		81½			85	do do do 2d mort.....	108					
do 6s, Long Loans.....							Erie, 1st mortgage, 1868.....						
Virginia 6s, coupon.....	71	73		72	72	70	do 2d mortgage, 1864.....						
Wisconsin 6s, War Loan.....							do 2d mortgage, 1879.....		102				
Municipal.							do 3d mortgage, 1883.....	99					98
Brooklyn 6s.....							do 4th mortgage, 1880.....	95	95				
do 6s, Water Loan.....		96½	96½				do 5th mortgage, 1888.....						
do 6s, Public Park Loan.....							Galena and Chicago, extended.....						
do 6s, Improvement Stock.....							do do 2d mortgage.....						
Jersey City 6s, Water Loan.....							Hannibal and St. Joseph, Land Grants.....			102			
New York 7s, 1875.....							Harlem, 1st mortgage, 1869-72.....						
do 6s, 1876.....							do Consolidated and Sinking Fund.....						
do 6s, 1878.....							do 2d mortgage, 1868.....						
do 6s, 1887.....							Hudson River, 1st mortgage, 1869.....						
do 6s, 1887.....							do 2d mortgage, (S. F.), 1885.....						
do 6s, 1887.....							do 3d mortgage, 1875.....						
do 6s, 1887.....							do convertible, 1867.....						
do 6s, 1870.....							Illinois Central 7s, 1875.....					106	106
do 6s, 1873.....							Lackawanna and Western Bonds.....						
do 6s, 1874.....							Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Michigan Central 8s, 1869-72.....						
do 6s, 1876.....							do do 8s, new, 1882.....				110		111
do 6s, 1890.....							Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund.....						
do 6s, 1898.....							do do 2d mortgage, 7s.....		90			90	
do 6s, F. Loan, 1888.....							do do Goshen Line, 1868.....						
Miscellaneous.							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 1st mort.....						
American Coal.....	100						do do Income.....						
Atlantic Mail Steamship.....	100						Mississippi and Missouri, Land Grants.....						
Canton, Baltimore.....	43	43½	43½	48	43	41½	New York Central 6s, 1883.....						
Central Coal.....	57½			59	58½	57½	do do 6s, 1887.....						
Central American Transit.....	100						do do 6s, Real Estate.....						
Cumberland and Coal, preferred.....	100						do do 6s, subscription.....						
Delaware & Hudson Canal.....	46½	46½	47½	47½	47½	46½	do 7s, 1870.....						
Harlem Gas.....	80						do 7s, covered, 1876.....					105	
Manhattan Gas Light.....	50						Ohio and Mississippi, 1st mortgage.....						
Mariposa Mining.....	100						Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 1st mort.....		104				
Metropolitan Gas.....							do do do 2d mort.....						
New York Gas.....							do do do 3d mort.....					86	
Nicaragua Transit.....							St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, 1st mort.....						80
Pacific Mail Steamship.....	100						do do do 2d pref.....						
do Scrip.....	100						do do do 2d income.....						
Pennsylvania Coal.....	50						Toledo and Wabash, 1st mortgage.....						
Quicksilver Mining.....	100						do do 2d mortgage, extended.....						
United States Telegraph.....	100						do do 2d mortgage.....						
Western Union Telegraph.....	100						do do Interest Bonds.....						
Wyoming Valley Coal.....	49						do do Equipment.....						

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

DENOMINATIONS.				Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal Due.	MARKET.		DENOMINATIONS.				Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal Due.	MARKET.			
					Rate.	Payable.	Bid.	Ask.							Rate.	Payable.	Bid.	Ask.			
AMERICAN GOLD COIN.																					
National Securities.																					
Bonds of 1847.....				9,415,250	6	Jan. & July 1867	117	115		ALBANY, N. Y.—City Scrip.....				90,000	5	Jan. & July '70	74				
do 1848.....				8,908,342	6	Jan. & July 1868	117	119		do City Scrip.....				225,000	6	do	'65	'69	97 1/2		
do do.....										do Water Loan.....				850,000	6	do	'70	'72	99		
do 1850.....				7,022,000	5	Jan. & July 1871	97	97		ALLEGANY CITY, Pa.—City Bds.....				300,000	6	Jan. & July	var.				
do do.....										do do.....				600,000	4	do	1913				
do 1853.....				20,000,000	5	Jan. & July 1874	43	98		BALTIMORE, Md.—Improvement.....				4,963,000	5	J., A., J. & O.	1870	84	87		
do do.....										do Miscellaneous.....				820,000	6	do	1870	98 1/2	100		
do 1861.....				382,746,000	6	Jan. & July 1881	108 1/2	108 1/2		do N.W. Virg. R.R.....				1,500,000	6	Jan. & July 1873	101				
do do.....										do Water Loan.....				3,500,000	6	May & Nov 1875	100 1/2	101			
Oregon War Bds (yearly) coupon.....				1,016,000	6	Jan. & July 1881	104	105 1/2		do York & Cum. R.R.....				1,000,000	6	Jan. & July 1886	90 1/2	99 1/2			
Bonds (5-20s) of 1863.....				514,780,500	6	May & Nov. 1882	101 1/2	102		do B. & O.R.R. coup.....				5,000,000	6	J., A., J. & O.	1890	100			
do do.....				100,000,000	6	May & Nov. 1884	101 1/2	102		do Park.....				554,000	6	M., J., S. & D.	1890	100			
do do.....				50,000,000	6	May & Nov. 1885	101 1/2	102		BANGOR, Me.—City Debt.....				197,700	6	do	'65	'68	94	96	
do (10-40s) do.....				172,770,100	5	Mar. & Sept. 1904	98 1/2	98 1/2		do Railroad Debt.....				740,000	6	do	'65	'74			
Union Pacific RR. Bonds of 1865.....				1,258,000	6	Jan. & July 1895	93 1/2	98 1/2		BOSTON, Mass.—City Bonds.....				553,205	4 1/2	Jan. & July	'65	'68	95 1/2	98	
Treasury Notes (1st series).....				300,000,000	7.30	Feb. & Aug. 1867	93 1/2	98 1/2		do City Bonds.....				4,113,866	6	do	'67	'71	100		
do do (2d series).....				300,000,000	7.30	Jun. & Dec. 1868	98 1/2	98 1/2		do City Bonds.....				791,051	6	do	'72	'73			
do do (3d series).....				230,000,000	7.30	Jan. & July 1868	98	98		do Water Loan Stg.....				1,949,717	4 1/2	do	'73	'73			
Debt Certificates.....				62,599,000	6	Maturity 1 year	98 1/2	98 1/2		do Water Loan.....				1,063,000	5	do	'68	'78	100 1/2		
State Securities.																					
ALABAMA—State Bonds.....				3,423,000	5	Ja. & July 1877	78	80	114	116	BROOKLYN, N.Y.—City Bonds.....				634,200	6	Jan. & July	'65	'71		
CALIFORNIA—Civil Bonds.....				3,926,000	7	do	78	80	114	116	do Improved St'k.....				1,351,000	6	do	'65	'86		
do War Bonds.....				8,000,000	6	do	1872				do Park L'n.....				1,214,500	6	do	1869			
CONNECTICUT—War Bonds.....				2,000,000	6	Oct. & Apr. '72	84				do Water Loan.....				5,550,000	6	do	'61	'97	96	99
do Tax Exempt. B'ds.....				2,000,000	6	do	1885				BUFFALO, N.Y.—Municipal Bonds.....				216,000	6	do	'65	'70		
GEORGIA—State Bonds.....				2,073,750	6	Jan. & July 1880	1872				do do.....				299,000	7	do	'65	'82		
do do.....				525,000	7	do	1872				CHICAGO, Ill.—City Bonds.....				571,000	7	Apr. & Oct. 1881	97	100		
ILLINOIS—Canal Bonds.....				3,233,374	6	Jan. & July 1870	70	77			do City Bonds.....				360,000	6	Jan. & July 1876				
do do.....				1,700,900	6	do	1860	97			do Sewerage Bonds.....				913,000	7	do	'79	'81	95 1/2	96
do do.....				503,000	6	do	1862	97			CINCINNATI, O.—Municipal Bonds.....				1,083,000	6	do	1888	95 1/2	100	
do do.....				23,000	6	do	1865	97			do Water Bonds.....					6	Apr. & Oct. 1896	89	90		
do do.....				1,116,500	6	do	1870	97			do do.....					6	Jan. & July	var.			
do do.....				490,000	6	do	1877	97	98		CLEVELAND, O.—City Bonds.....					7	do	var.			
do do.....				299,000	6	do	1879	97	98		do Water Bonds.....					7	do	1879			
do War Loan Bonds.....				2,000,000	6	do	1873	97	98		do Sewerage Bonds.....					7	do	1890			
INDIANA—State Bonds.....				5,325,500	5	Jan. & July 1881	84	87 1/2			DETROIT, Mich.—City Bonds.....				20,000	8	do	1871			
do do.....				2,053,173	2 1/2	do	plea.				do City Bonds.....				256,398	7	June & Dec. '69	'79			
do War Loan Bonds.....				1,225,500	6	May & Nov. 1881	98				do do.....				50,000	6	Apr. & Oct. 1885				
IOWA—State Bonds.....				200,000	7	Jan. & July 1887	98				do Water Bonds.....				620,000	6	Jan. & July 1873		98		
do War Loan Bonds.....				500,000	7	do	1877				DEBQUE, Io.—City Bonds.....				319,457	8	Various.	'65	'73		
KANSAS—State Bonds.....				300,000	7	Jan. & July '76	78				do Railroad.....				400,000	7	Jan. & July '75	'77			
KENTUCKY—State Bonds.....				4,800,000	5	Jan. & July var.					HARTFORD, Ct.—City Bonds.....				125,000	6	Various.	'65	'80		
do do.....				800,000	6	do	'68	'74	96		do Park Bonds.....				130,000	6	Feb. & Aug. 1882				
do War Loan.....				2,000,000	6	do	1871				do Railroad Bonds.....				500,000	6	Jan. & July 1876				
LOUISIANA—State Bonds (RR).....				516,000	6	do	67	69	73	75	JERSEY CITY, N. J.—City Bonds.....				122,000	7	Various.	'65	'81		
do State Bonds (RR).....				3,942,000	6	do	67	69	73	75	do do.....				118,000	7	do	'65	'75		
do State Bonds for B'ks.....				5,398,000	6	do	67	69	73	75	LOUISVILLE, Ky.—City Bonds.....				650,000	9	Jan. & July '77	'83		94	
MAINE—State Bonds.....				532,000	6	Mar. & Sept. '66	'67	93 1/2	96		do City Bonds.....					6	Various.	var.			
do War Loan.....				4,800,000	6	Jan. & July '80	'89	95 1/2	96		MATSVILLE, Cal.—City Bonds.....					10	Jan. & July				
MARYLAND—State Bonds.....				3,171,902	5	Quarterly var.					do do.....					10	do				
do State Bds. coupon.....				3,192,763	6	Quarterly 1890					MILWAUKEE, Wis.—City, re-adj'd.....				911,500	4	June & Dec. 1894				
do State Bds. inscribed.....				1,737,000	6	Quarterly 1870					NEWARK, N. J.—City Bonds.....				219,000	6	Feb. & Aug. '70	'83			
do State Bonds coupon.....				1,300,000	5	do	'68	'74	94	95	do do.....				100,000	7	Jan. & July 1873				
MASSACHUSETTS—State Scrip.....				1,200,000	5	Jun. & Dec. '58	'74	94	95		NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—City Bds.....				425,000	5	Apr. & Oct. '65	'84			
do do.....				6,500,000	6	do	'65	'80			NEW LONDON, Ct.—City Bonds.....				60,000	6	Jan. & July '67	'87			
do do.....				2,100,000	5	Jan. & July '71	'78				NEWPORT, R. I.—City Bonds.....				150,000	5	Apr. & Oct. '73	'84			
do do.....				6,500,000	5	Mar. & Sept. 1868	94 1/2	102 1/2			NEW HAVEN, Ct.—City Bonds.....				300,000	6	Jan. & July '70	'81			
MICHIGAN—State Bonds.....				1,000,000	6	Jan. & July 1868					NEW YORK CITY—Water Stock.....				3,000,200	5	May & Nov. 1870				
do do.....				700,000	7	do	1873				do do.....				2,147,000	5	do	1880			
do do.....				750,000	6	do	1883				do do.....				100,000	5	Feb. & Aug. 1890				
do War Loan.....				700,000	7	do	1866				do do.....				489,900	5	May & Nov. '75	'79			
MINNESOTA—State Bonds.....				250,000	8	Jan. & July 1867					do do.....				1,878,900	5	Apr. & Oct. 1875				
MISSOURI—State Bonds.....				539,000	6	do	1863				do do.....				190,000	5	May & Nov. '70	'73			
do do.....				13,700,000	6	Jan. & July '71	'89	77	77 1/2		do do.....				402,768	5	do	1868			
do do.....				7,000,000	6	do	'71	'87			do do.....				399,300	5	Jan. & July 1888				
do do.....				3,000,000	6	do	'71	'85			do do.....				3,066,071	6	do	1887			
do Revenue Bonds.....				436,000	6	do	1866				do do.....				275,000	6	do	1886			
NEW HAMPSHIRE—State Bonds.....				535,100	6	Feb. & Aug. 1876					do do.....				2,083,200	6	Feb. & Aug. 1887				
do do.....				1,650,000	6	do	1873				do do.....				1,966,000	6	May & Nov. 1876				
do do.....				2,500,000	6	do	1883				do do.....				600,000	6	do	1873			
NEW JERSEY—State Scrip.....				95,000	6	Jan. & July var.					do do.....				2,745,000	6	do	1876			
do do.....				731,000	6	Jan. & July '71	'72				do do.....				150,000	5	do	1866			
NEW YORK.....				700,000	7	do	1870	101	102		do do.....				500,000	5	do	'67	'76		
do do.....				1,189,780	6	do	plea.				do do.....				154,000	5	do	1873			
do do.....				500,000	6	do	1868				do do.....				102,000	6	Jan. & July '65	'69			
do do.....				800,000	6	do	1873				do do.....				895,570	6	May & Nov. 1864				
do do.....				909,607	5	do	plea.				do do.....				490,000	6	do	1867			
do do.....				442,961	5	May & Nov. 1868					do do.....				1,000,000	6	do	1865			
do do.....				900,000	5	Jan. & July 1873					do do.....				2,500,000	6	do	'80	'73	85	
do do.....				800,000	5	do	1878				NEW YORK CITY—C't House S'k.....				1,400,000	6	May & Nov. '75	'89			
do do.....					7	Jan. & July 1873	98 1/2	98 1/2			do do.....				2,000,000	5	do	'73	'76		
do do.....					6	Various.	var.				do do.....				949,700	6	do	'80	'81		
do do.....				743,000	6	do	1866				do do.....				4,996,000	6	do	'83	'90		
do do.....				3,050,000	6	do	1873	96 1/2			do do.....				1,442,100	6	do	'77	'82		
do do.....				6,000,000	6	do	1874	96 1/2			PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—City Bds, old.....				562,700	5	Jan. & July '65	'81			
do do.....				2,250,000	6	do	1875	97			do do.....				739,						

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, OCT. 13.

The markets are without activity or important feature, except with respect to Cotton and Breadstuffs, as noticed under the special heads. The stringency in the Money market has checked the speculative feeling in most staples, but as yet prices have given way very slightly. There has been something of a relapse in Pork and Lard, but other Provisions are well held, and in Pork there are speculative buyers at the decline. Sugars have ceased to advance, and have become dull. In Coffee, early in the week there was a large movement, to the trade, importers yielding materially to reduce stocks. The same process has been gone through with yesterday and to-day in Fruits—large quantities of Raisins, Sardines and Currents having been passed to the trade at private prices. We have also a movement to realize in Tobacco, and the sales for the past three days amount to about 1,500 hhds. Naval Stores have arrived in large quantities yesterday and to-day, but the market is strong on the limited quantities being marketed in North Carolina, in consequence of low water.

The drouth still continues on the Atlantic coast, and begins to be severely felt. Many of the fall crops are severely injured, and business calculations are quite disarranged.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week, and since July 1, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK, AND SINCE JULY 1.					
	This week.	Since July 1.		This week.	Since July 1.
Ashes, pkgs.	59	4,244	Spirits turpentine	1,021	9,405
Breadstuffs:			Rosin.	9,668	65,572
Flour, bbls.	105,771	1,059,277	Tar.	917	3,492
Wheat, bush.	85,601	3,919,969	Pitch.	50	212
Oats.	215,953	3,931,321	Oil cake, pkgs.	1,020	51,505
Corn.	833,305	8,405,662	Oil lard.	1,020	9,223
Rye.	23,042	351,153	Oil Petroleum.	19,062	230,177
Malt.	7,625	335,995	Peanuts, bags.		7,041
Barley.	418,188	826,220	Provisions:		
Grass seed.	457	8,583	Butter, pkgs.	15,094	103,647
Flaxseed.	692	36,090	Cheese.	14,433	378,026
Beans.	315	29,131	Cut meats.	100	4,541
Pean.	2,150	34,338	Eggs.	2,341	26,946
Corn meal, bbls.	815	43,469	Pork.	1,476	55,309
Corn meal, bags.	35,799	35,799	Beef, pkgs.	157	3,895
Cotton, bales.	33,584	311,316	Lard, pkgs.	313	9,641
Copper, plates.	195	2,175	Lard, kegs.		819
Copper, bbls.	241	5,224	Rice, pkgs.		2,696
Dried fruit, pkgs.	709	1,533	Starch.	1,453	37,386
Grease, pkgs.		2,108	Stearine.	172	4,902
Hemp, bales.	50	1,370	Spelter, slabs.		2,724
Hides, No.	6,543	64,919	Sugar, hhds & bbls	50	6,689
Hops, bales.	1,187	2,735	Tallow, pkgs.	238	2,362
Leather, sides.	48,308	523,267	Tobacco.	5,271	50,497
Lead, pigs.	533	14,657	Tobacco, hhds.	2,288	48,796
Molasses, hhds.		3,354	Whisky, bbls.	999	13,262
Naval Stores:			Wool, bales.	3,773	69,601
Crude turp bbls.	873	22,032	B. W. Flour, pkgs.	50	50

We give below as a comparative statement the receipts of a few leading articles, per all routes, since Jan. 1, 1865, and for the same period last year:

	Since Jan. 1, 1864.	Same time 1865.		Since Jan. 1, 1864.	Same time 1865.
Cotton, bales.	487,645	220,510	Tar, bbls.	9,222	22,196
Flour, bbls.	2,429,090	3,132,065	Rice, tierces.	9,777	13,063
Corn meal, bbls.	242,850	273,815	Ashes, pkgs.	14,225	13,063
Wheat, bush.	3,474,190	4,705,510	Tobacco—domes. pkg.	134,540	228,085
Corn.	3,493,570	6,027,510	" foreign, do.	17,138	23,760
Rye.	286,975	251,005	Tallow, pkgs.	11,715	21,330
Barley, &c., bush.	1,260,340	1,007,605	Wool, dom. bales.	94,155	143,355
Oats, bush.	6,013,825	7,341,045	Wool, for. bales.	45,805	92,995
Beef, tcs and bbls.	78,875	66,190	Hops, bales.	18,805	36,790
Pork, bbls.	208,255	271,340	Whisky, bbls.	48,110	200,865
Bacon, etc., pkgs.	95,295	242,410	Leather, sides.	1,679,800	1,815,000
Lard, pkgs.	92,000	190,155	Oil—sperm, bbls.	28,883	53,925
Cheese, boxes, etc.	484,345	338,005	" whale, "	70,793	66,830
Butter, firkins, etc.	490,450	353,960	" petrol, "	390,225	561,725
Rosin, bbls.	88,365	12,981	" lard, "	5,130	10,060
Crude Turp., bbls.	26,401	9,275	Whalebone, lbs.	546,500	608,090
Spirits turp, bbls.	13,732	6,644			

The imports from foreign ports of a few leading articles for the week and since Jan. 1, 1865, and for the same time last year, have been as follows:

	For the week, Jan. 1, 1864.	Since Jan. 1, 1864.		For the week, Jan. 1, 1864.	Since Jan. 1, 1864.
Coal..... tons	5,742	262,443	Sugar..... boxes	2,894	332,937
Cotton..... bales	7	42,159	Sugar..... bags	2,894	332,937
Coffee..... bags	10,308	519,288	Teas..... pkgs	1,092	378,900
Molasses, bbls	1,136	123,247	Wool..... bales	1,321	47,207
Sugar..... hhds.					
Sugar..... bbls & tcs	1,290	243,870			

Below we give the total imports at New York for the third quarter (ending September 30th) of the year 1865. The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.

IMPORTS FOR THREE MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30TH 1865.					
Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
Alabaster orn. 66	\$1,069	Buttons 1,460	\$33,368	Cheese 572	\$1,225
Baskets 1,606	\$8,636	Building stones 4,650	\$4,650	China, Glass & E'ware—	
Bags 9,712	\$9,712	Burr stones 24	\$12,228	Bottles 1,234	\$9,582
Boxes 10,151	\$10,151	Candles 1,000	\$6,300	China 1,677	\$6,146
Bricks 1,478	\$1,478	Clay 8,477	\$8,477	E'ware 9,904	\$96,553

Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.		
Glass..... 35,873	\$6,549	Sumac..... 9,675	\$9,427	Hardw'e..... 10,656	\$177,822
Glassware 2,365	51,374	Santonin..... 2	1,064	Iron hoop	
Gl's plate 1,177	164,766	Sulph copper 98	10,625	tons..... 336	16,626
Cigars..... 328,316		Sulph alum. 12	238	Iron, pig.	
Coal, tons 173,436	488,020	Sala moniac 10	843	tons..... 5,795	91,800
Corn..... 74	54,116	Tonqua..... 30	5,196	Iron, R. H.	
Cotton, bales 8143	111,019	Verdigris..... 1,135	1,135	Iron, sheet.	
Cotton, cards 71	6,640	Ultra marine..... 492		tons..... 994	44,265
Clocks..... 112	23,599	Vanilla..... 78	20,800	Iron tubes 4936	15,970
Cocoa, bags 1,558	30,700	Vermillion 162	13,380	Iron, other.	
Coffee, bags..... 216,607	3,864,654	Drugs, unspec..... 89,561		tons..... 10,200	277,331
Acids..... 469	47,016	Emery..... 118	1,189	Lead, pigs 5,4169	269,623
Alkali..... 45	1,112	Fancy goods..... 1,213,343		Metal goods 709	66,881
Asphaltum 127	1,536	Feathers..... 13	22,999	Nails..... 94	9,666
Alum..... 42	1,275	Fire crackers..... 6,036		Needles..... 129	68,838
Ammonia 120	4,631	Fish..... 2,815	164,992	Nickel..... 34	16,870
Am'onia sal 172	18,468	Flax..... 7,482	156,876	Old metal..... 50	56,139
Anatto..... 60	3,442	Fruits, &c..... 11,110		Plated ware..... 5	1,079
Aniline dyes 3	1,973	Bananas..... 13,094		Platina..... 17	37,777
Colors..... 21	14,285	Currents..... 13,094		Percussion caps..... 54	7,328
Arrowroot 138	3,193	Dried fruit..... 6,184		Saddlery..... 130	24,456
Argols..... 271	29,318	Figs..... 3,564		Steel..... 25,036	379,411
Albumen 30	2,519	Lemons..... 139,680		Spelter..... 405,839	21,277
Ammonia, sul 1,465	1,465	Nuts..... 221,159		Silverware..... 11	2,775
Bark, Peru 1,766	33,108	Oranges..... 34	34	Tin pits,	
Barytes..... 74	800	Pres ginger..... 33	289	boxes 304,392	150,633
Bismuth..... 7	16,564	Pine apples..... 33,156		Tin slabs,	
Blas powd 3796	47,400	Plums..... 14,531		lbs..... 975,535	240,327
Borax..... 59	1,462	Prunes..... 9,228		Wire..... 5,316	52,667
Brimstone..... 4,814	136,390	Raisins..... 99,080		Zinc, lbs 471,665	35,501
Cacao..... 372	9,916	Sauces & pres..... 1,700		Molasses..... 33,161	70,661
Camphor..... 89	3,118	Other fruits..... 1,700		Oil paintings 198	79,219
Carmin..... 3	1,546	Felt..... 147	15,697	Onions..... 8,814	8,814
Chalk..... 324	2,105	Furs..... 1,592	14,824	Perfumery..... 218	19,487
Cream Tartar..... 397	59,111	Hatters' goods..... 54	13,681	Personal effects..... 77,169	77,169
Chicory..... 506	7,926	Furniture..... 52	5,603	Pearl seago..... 7	1,553
Cochineal 1,075	146,543	Grain..... 23,073		Plaster..... 16,082	
Cudbear..... 187	16,379	Grindstones 240	2,335	Pipes..... 63,408	
Cutch..... 832	4,076	Gunny cloth..... 867	26,146	Potatoes..... 43,030	
Flour sulph 100	512	Gum copal 663	18,504	Provisions..... 8,200	
Gambier..... 201	12,430	Gum kowrie 49	498	Rags..... 247,504	
Gum arab 1677	91,209	Gum copal 9	9	Rice..... 200	
Gum crude 2354	84,348	Glue..... 6	589	Rosin..... 200	
Gum copal 663	18,504	Indigo..... 1,827	238,684	Sago..... 200	
Gum kowrie 49	498	Iodine pot..... 22	4,188	Seeds unsp'd..... 64,160	
Gum copal 9	9	Isinglass..... 70	10,292	Linseed..... 5,412	
Glue..... 6	589	Ipsocutcha 40	3,897	Sonp..... 4,233	
Indigo..... 1,827	238,684	Jalap..... 30	691	Spices..... 43,438	
Iodine pot..... 22	4,188	Jewelry &c..... 154	680,519	Cassia..... 1,599	
Ipecac..... 70	10,292	Leather, Hides, &c.....		Cinnamon..... 16,584	
Ipsocutcha 40	3,897	Boots & shoes..... 105	11,661	Ginger..... 16,584	
Jalap..... 30	691	Bristles..... 519	142,430	Mustard..... 2	6,440
Lac dye..... 44	1,395	Hides (dressed) 1944	758,958	Nutmegs..... 5,733	
Leeches..... 144	1,395	Hides undressed..... 1,504,298		Pepper..... 2,245	
Lic root..... 1,144	8,061	Horns..... 3,068		Pimento..... 570	
Lic paste..... 3,215	98,254	Leather..... 101	33,574	Stationery, &c.....	
Madder..... 1,403	30,440	Leather, patent 46	35,200	Books..... 916	132,106
Magnesia 275	4,411	Licors, Wine, &c.....		Engravings 106	6,016
Magnesia potash 18,514	18,514	Alc., Brandy, &c.....		Paper..... 1,030	82,264
Magnesia sulph 11,234	11,234	Beer..... 607	5,198	Other	
Nitrate soda 88,661	33,955	Cordials..... 512	1,883	Statuary..... 518	76,964
Oils, un'pec 542	2,336	Gen..... 193	6,036	Sugar, boxes.....	
Oil, cod..... 1,008	83,438	Porter..... 2,028	18,965	hhd's..... 117,554	487,385
Oil, linseed 38	2,538	Whiskey..... 464	11,488	Sugar, b'xes and	
Oil, olive 15,180	6,458	Wines..... 42,805	403,979	bags..... 157,343	2,121,553
Oil, olive 15,180	6,458	Champ'ne 25000	275,315	Tapioca..... 2,787	
Paints..... 73	26,220	Alcohol..... 10	515	Trees & plants.....	
Paris white 25	138	Lith stones..... 1	1,098	Tea..... 115,516	1,643,794
Potash, Chlo..... 276	8,217	Machinery..... 501	44,838	Twine..... 108	
Potash, hyd 213	17,953	Marble and		Toys..... 3,174	140,108
do..... 1253	1,753	Brandy..... 1,060	12,567	Tobacco..... 10,992	270,192
do Pruss 171	7,646	Beer..... 607	5,198	Tomatoes..... 103	
Phosphorus 11,234	11,234	Cordials..... 512	1,883	Turpentine..... 14	1,169
Plumbago 41	5,613	Gen..... 193	6,036	Vinegar..... 35	94
Quinine..... 114	16,928	Porter..... 2,028	18,965	Waste..... 3,593	128,490
Quicksilver..... 1,000	829	Whiskey..... 464	11,488	Whalebone..... 4,317	
Reg ant'm'y 10	829	Wines..... 42,805	403,979	Wax..... 5	1,561
Rhubarb..... 70	10,855	Champ'ne 25000	275,315	Wool..... 15,956	1,84,962
Saffron..... 6	1,019	Alcohol..... 10	515	Woods..... 4,500	
Safflower, extra..... 9	1,089	Lith stones..... 1	1,098	Brazil..... 540	540
Saltpetre..... 94	20,450	Machinery..... 501	44,838	Cedar..... 9,541	9,541
Sarsaparilla 79	2,045	Marble and		Cork..... 9,045	9,045
Senna..... 7	1,301	Brandy..... 1,060	12,567	Fustic..... 17,952	17,952
Shellac..... 541	21,120	Beer..... 607	5,198	Lignum vite..... 13,912	13,912
Soda, bicarb 19,287	53,305	Cordials..... 512	1,883	Logwood..... 66,453	66,453
Soda, sal 2,985	14,922	Gen..... 193	6,036	Mahogany..... 7,550	7,550
Soda, caustic 634	13,401	Porter..... 2,028	18,965	Ratan..... 8,500	8,500
Soda, ash 5,903	162,183	Whiskey..... 464	11,488	Rosewood..... 8,828	8,828
Sponges..... 206	11,615	Wines..... 42,805	403,979	Willow..... 12,741	12,741
		Champ'ne 25000	275,315	Other woods.....	93,397
		Alcohol..... 10	515	Total.....	\$35,608,287

The exports from this port of some of the leading articles of domestic produce have been as follows:

	Past week.	Since Jan. 1, 1864.	Same time 1864.		Past week.	Since Jan. 1, 1864.	Same time 1864.
Cotton, bales	10,672	82,774	24,909	Crude Turp.	20	2,914	
Flour, bbls	30,076	1,043,830	1,761,342	Spirits Tur.	50	771	435
Corn meal.....	1,860	96,301	1,040,901	pent'e bbls	20	5,863	1,213
Wheat, bush	22,237	1,656,839	170,157	Tar.....	13	40	
Corn.....	315,538	2,188,773	719,250	Rice.....	13	40	
Rye.....	155,496	719,250		Tallow 100lbs	444	129,959	277,612
Beef, tcs. & bbls	1,528	76,016	73,809	Tobacco, pkgs.	2,347	138,107	200,000
Pork.....	1,865	97,052	114,223	" lbs.	40,683	2,770,646	4,279,135
Bacon, 100 lbs	517	284,071	824,400	Oil—Sperm,		60,933	1,292,750
Lard.....	2,805	193,087	469,965	gallons.....		13,621	436,733
Cheese.....	2,325	335,999	861,089	Oil—Whale.			
Rye.....	327	76,949	119,443	Oil—Petro'm	273,091	8,753,392	140,102
Ashes—Pots,				galls.....		859	428,251
casks	50	8,302	6,379	Oil—Lard.			
Ashes—Pearls				Seed—Clover			
casks	53	734	1,236	Staves.....		11,295	21,794
Bacon, 100 lbs	4,404	178,000	404,740	Staves..... M	92	10,401	13,883
Hops, bales	19	13,053	17,547	lbs.	2,600	407,677	484,910
Rosin, bbls	2,219	26,404	1,396	Whale'c lbs	4,005	187,310	450,912

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 10, 1865.

Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
DANISH WEST INDIES.		
Flour, bbls. 100	\$900	
Butter, lbs. 625	156	
Cheese, lbs. 625	750	
Pork, bbls. 25	100	
Starch, lbs. 100	126	
Candles, bxs. 100	430	
Bread, pkgs. 25	300	
Hoops, 5,000		
	\$2,965	
HAMBURG.		
Cotton, bales. 120	20,769	
Mahogany, ts. 150	15,000	
Logwood, trs. 25	1,030	
Tobacco, cs. 17	1,600	
Tobacco, hds. 15	500	
Tobacco, bbls. 323	12,923	
Whalebone, lbs. 4,005	9,001	
Segars, cs. 13	5,911	
Sew. Machines. 49	1,054	
Pimento, bags. 44	250	
	\$68,068	
BRUNSWICK.		
Boots, cs. 1	85	
Candles, bxs. 5	90	
Tobacco, cs. 171	9,275	
Tob stems, hds. 13	1,247	
Tobacco, bales. 104	4,300	
Tobacco, hds. 37	3,285	
Tob, mfd bbls. 604	674	
Segars, cs. 3	614	
Rosin, bbl. 588	4,457	
Cotton, bales. 61	3,729	
Shoe Pegs, bbl. 300	1,048	
Furniture, cs. 6	802	
Nickel, mtd. bbl. 13	6	
Drugs, pkg. 4	180	
Skins, chs. 5,596	1,110	
Miscellaneous. 110		
	\$35,615	
ROTTERDAM.		
Beef, bbl. 352	5,740	
Candles, cs. 7	140	
Crude Turpentine, bbl. 50	350	
Rosin, bbl. 147	1,810	
Pearl ashes, bbl. 52	1,349	
Furniture, cs. 20	1,302	
Tobacco, hds. 8	1,002	
Tobacco, bales. 114	2,051	
Tob stems, hds. 55	2,030	
Shoe Pegs bbl. 40	120	
Clocks, bxs. 1	50	
Hardware, cs. 6	60	
Pot Ashes, bbl. 50	2,332	
Miscellaneous. 44		
	\$17,748	
LIVERPOOL.		
Corn, bus 222,664	187,743	
Cotton, bbls. 9,781	2,173,212	
Bacon, lbs. 87,180	21,242	
Cheese, lbs. 134,404	30,534	
Beef, cs. 124	1,000	
Oil cake, lb. 559,858	6,503	
Sew mach, cs. 663	22,884	
Drugs, cs. 8	1,400	
Rags, bales. 17	900	
Beeswax, lb. 4,494	2,303	
Glassware, bxs. 5	700	
Rosin, bbls. 7	1,000	
Tobacco, hds. 565	213,113	
Staves, 5,440	1,537	
Segars, cs. 1	50	
Dry Goods, bbls. 19	5,444	
Rosin, bbls. 300	1,500	
Hom. Waste, bags. 617	361	
Manuf'd Tobacco bbls. 1	198	
Clocks, bxs. 23	2,697	
Books, cs. 6	3,644	
Gun, cs. 8	3,600	
Matches, cs. 2	900	
Miscellaneous. 70		
	\$2,687,414	
FALMOUTH.		
Petroleum, 131,199	30,585	
GLASGOW.		
Cotton, 720	132,000	
Tobacco, hds. 50	30,000	
Beef, bbl. 250	3,700	
Corn FTR, bbls. 100	500	
Shoe Pegs, bbl. 23	92	
Corn, bush. 14,000	12,500	
Cheese, lbs. 92,732	14,223	
Staves, m. 6,000	700	
Tobacco, hds. 4	1,800	
Tallow, lbs. 10,553	1,785	
Beef, cs. 61	2,981	
Mfd Tob, lbs. 3,120	1,311	
	\$300,892	
LOUGH FOYLE.		
Corn, bush. 16,672	15,814	
PEZAYRE ROADS.		
Corn, bush. 37,394	35,933	
CORK.		
Petroleum, galls. 48,066	29,609	
Corn, bush. 13,440	12,200	
	\$41,899	
GIBRALTAR.		
Tobacco, hds. 156	17,946	
Mfd Tob, lbs. 621	450	
Fustic, ton. 25	255	
Staves, 4,000	500	
Petroleum galls. 4,000	3,300	
	\$3,200	
MALTA.		
Mfd Tob, lbs. 20,059	6,080	
Tobacco, hds. 115	15,375	
	\$22,055	
BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.		
Flour, bbls. 22,415	186,506	
Beef, bbls. 507	6,259	
Corn meal, bbls. 2,416	1,207	
Pork, bbls. 1,065	29,303	
Steel, cs. 3	185	
Iron, bbls. 416	332	
Chain Cables. 4	1,300	
Wine, pkgs. 120	2,262	
Tea, pkgs. 120	37,019	
Dry goods, bales 9	905	
Pipes, cs. 2	41	
Leather, sides. 215	1,913	
Starch, pkgs. 127	926	
Chichory, cks. 100	926	
Tobacco, hds. 4	1,078	
Rye Flour, bbls. 80	500	
Lard, lbs. 450	1,410	
Kerosene, galls. 6,684	4,140	
Butter, lbs. 17,079	3,398	
Mfd Tob, lbs. 13,373	6,624	
Brandy, pkgs. 4	400	
Hops, bales. 12	1,300	
Beans, bbls. 50	361	
Dr'd Apples, bbl. 6	146	
Hams, lbs. 6,009	1,163	
Candles, bxs. 50	330	
Leather, roll. 10	1,100	
Confessionary. 2	116	
Cement, bbl. 100	203	
Mfd Iron, pkg. 30	203	
Furniture, cs. 18	138	
Moulding sand. 150	150	
Stays, cs. 75	300	
Maizena, bx. 50	224	
Apples, bbls. 26	87	
Beans, bbl. 50	280	
Miscellaneous. 44	440	
	\$299,253	
BRITISH WEST INDIES.		
Cornmeal, bbls. 405	1,071	
Beef, bbl. 166	3,392	
Pork, bbls. 166	5,300	
Flour, bbls. 2,893	25,967	
Butter, lbs. 750	225	
Peas, bush. 1,565	3,649	
Starch, pkgs. 24	2,304	
Hardw. bbls. 10	1,210	
Pkl. Fish, bbl. 10	70	
Potatoes, bbls. 100	320	
Coal oil, gall. 450	825	
Corn, bush. 1,678	1,836	
Lumber, ft. 3,000	75	
Oil meal, bbls. 68,350	1,735	
Shoos, cs. 20	2,900	
Drugs, pkg. 40	1,118	
Beans, bush. 175	339	
Tobacco, kgs. 55	1,932	
Hay, bales. 69	133	
Shoos, 900	1,600	
Perfumery, bxs. 50	138	
Live Stock, 20	3,300	
Tobacco, hds. 10	1,100	
Lard, lbs. 3,500	750	
Candles, bxs. 50	222	
Soap, bxs. 30	244	
Matches, cs. 10	100	
Butter, lbs. 1,932	893	
Cheese, lbs. 2,112	310	
Hams, lbs. 2,000	359	
Tobacco, bxs. 5	118	
Seeds, bxs. 1	100	
Miscellaneous. 373	373	
	\$69,198	
FRENCH WEST INDIES.		
Coal, tons. 19	6,860	
Petroleum, 60	700	
galls. 1,530	1,114	
Rye flour, bbl. 100	600	
Furniture, cs. 4	193	
Hams, lbs. 7,180	922	
Drugs, pkgs. 1	927	
Beef, bbl. 5	150	
Onions, 250	516	
Potatoes bbls. 10	118	
Skl. fish, bbl. 10	120	
Hoops, bbls. 100	2,037	
Shoos, 1,000	210	
Lumber, ft. 30,091	442	
Horses, lbs. 2,000	1,000	
Cotton gins. 2	180	
Miscellaneous. 362	362	
	\$16,489	
BILBOA.		
Pet'l'm, g. 49,000	27,385	
Staves, 12,000	2,940	
	\$30,325	
CADIZ.		
Staves, 33,300	3,500	
Harness, tr. 1	100	
Miscellaneous. 30	30	
	\$3,630	
TARRAGONA.		
Staves, 16,000	1,995	
Gin, pipe. 4	100	
Alcohol, bbl. 1	300	
	\$2,495	
CUBA.		
Mach'n'y, pkg. 433	18,779	
Wine, cs. 12	294	
Nails, kegs. 234	1,300	
Potatoes, bbl. 4,355	1,247	
Onions, bbl. 150	375	
Shooks & H. 2,471	5,928	
Drugs, pkgs. 383	15,503	
Soap, tons. 40,325	67,152	
Lard, lbs. 36,856	12,339	
Hams, lbs. 43,176	10,246	
Books, cs. 3	549	
Coal oil, gall. 22,028	14,400	
Pork, bbls. 36	1,368	
Mfd Iron, pkgs. 77	1,170	
Gas fix's, 40,325	4,230	
Apples, bbl. 30	1,800	
Flour, bbl. 230	2,117	
Hardware, cs. 1	4,346	
Salt, sacks. 100	200	
Tallow, lbs. 31,987	510	
Grease, lbs. 77,779	1,050	
Soap, bbl. 35	1,400	
Soda ash, cks. 13	1,375	
Butter, lbs. 2,738	1,575	
Paper, bbls. 166	2,000	
Varnish, bbl. 1	218	
Mfd wood, pkg. 13	612	
Cast's. 12	230	
Stationery, cs. 1	172	
Gas fix's, 40,325	4,230	
R. R. Car. 1	4,800	
Beans, bbl. 250	1,400	
Oil Cloth. 144	144	
Dry goods, cs. 1	630	
Segars, cs. 1	140	
Sew machines. 45	2,620	
Gas fix's, pkgs. 7	1,148	
Eggs, bbl. 1	1,000	
Fancy goods, cs. 2	150	
Express, pkg. cs. 1	400	
Hay, bales. 950	1,500	
Brans, bags. 500	750	
Oats, bags. 400	800	
Regulators. 2	138	
bxs. 10	300	
Leather, bxs. 1	871	
Fire Crack, pkg. 17	155	
Furniture, cs. 22	1,450	
Rosin, bbl. 500	4,099	
Cheese, lbs. 1,061	276	
Seeds, cs. 2	540	
Corn, bush. 400	542	
Boots & shoes, cs. 8	832	
Mits, bags. 30	274	
Peas, bgs. 300	171	
Britannia ware. 3	1,751	
Spts turpentine 22	554	
Staves, bxs. 18	1,275	
Staves, 100	1,000	
Matting, roll. 15	835	
Cordage, coil. 56	1,005	
Straw b'd, bbls. 160	1,620	
Claves, bales. 100	1,360	
Pumps, bxs. 3	103	
Tar, bbl. 20	150	
Staves, 100	1,000	
Glassware, pkg. 122	2,630	
Plaster, bb. 180	400	
Miscellaneous. 1	1,156	
	\$304,543	
PORTO RICO.		
Drugs, cs. 282	5,840	
Fire works, cs. 11	832	
Hardware. 12	812	
Sew mach, cs. 5	430	
Kerosene, gall. 664	461	
Carriages. 3	1,175	
Furniture, cs. 20	988	
Sticks. 15,000	1,000	
Hoops. 15,000	1,000	
Phot mat, bxs. 3	169	
Mfd wood, pkg. 9	700	
Maple planks. 113	300	
Machinery. 204	10,262	
Beef, bbls. 5	100	
Iron safes. 3	620	
Staves. 12,000	2,940	
Guano, cks. 31	1,913	
Harness. 101	283	
Stationery, cs. 5	450	
Mfd Iron, pkgs. 41	190	
Monument. 1	211	
Potatoes, bbls. 345	1,203	
Corn meal, pkg. 129	2,100	
Starch, bbl. 10	1,000	
Lard, lbs. 7,610	2,130	
Butter, lbs. 630	210	
Hams, lbs. 1,180	290	
Pork, bbls. 10	320	
Candles, bxs. 100	1,000	
Rope, coil. 1	180	
Starch, bbls. 50	1,000	
Statue. bxs. 2	100	
Miscellaneous. 1	1,723	
	\$42,788	
LISBON.		
Drugs, cs. 5	240	
Hops, bales. 12	110	
Cotton gins. 4	500	
Dry goods. 1	124	
Rosin, bbls. 275	1,969	
Oars. 100	95	
Wheat, bush. 7,848	30,000	
Ag'l impts, pkg. 2	210	
Glassware, cs. 5	500	
Sugar, bbls. 2	1,800	
Tobacco, hds. 50	7,000	
Staves. 24,000	4,800	
	\$46,120	

Quan. Value.

Flour, bbls. 1,389	13,521
Carriages, 4	1,200
Drugs, cs. 3	198
Glassware, cs. 56	1,209
Bread, pkgs. 87	629
Heads and hoops, 4	689
Miscellaneous. 31	17,477

Quan. Value.

Pork, bbls. 400	13,200
Matches, cs. 14	163
Cheese, lbs. 2,421	590
Lard, lbs. 11,184	3,517
Rice, bags. 275	3,117
Flour, bbls. 1,150	10,163
Soap, bxs. 3,300	5,326
Tobacco, bales. 175	4,200
Candles, bxs. 25	120
Codfish, qtl. 300	1,650
Gun cloth, 10	1,175
Furny cloth, 12	1,004
Gunny cloth, 12	448
Linseed oil, gls. 86	139
Fed, bbls. 60	177
Nails, kegs. 45	338
Paint, bags. 5	54
Mfd Iron, pkgs. 62	2,030
Kerosene, gals. 349	268
Pork, bbls. 159	5,309
Butter, lbs. 615	197
Hams, lbs. 533	133
Sugar, bxs. 30	633
Clothing, cs. 1	76
Exps pkgs, cs. 1	445
Rice, bbls. 13	415
Drugs, pkgs. 37	1,625
Molasses, bbls. 3	105
Woodware, pkgs. 1	979
Miscellaneous. 56,479	

Quan. Value.

Corn, bush. 8,940	11,445
Oats, bush. 3,373	2,396
Preserves, cs. 26	185
Sugar, bbls. 1	61
Butter, lbs. 101	57
Coffee, bag. 1	60
Miscellaneous. 207	14,405

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Miscellaneous. 207	14,405

Quan. Value.

bbs...8,401	3,8
ales....35	5
s.....730	1,4
bxs...54	2
s.....23	5
bals.179	3,5
e, cs...2	
ales...20	1
s.....18	1,9

LONDON.—By the China we have Baring's circular of 29th Sept, from which we quote:

COCHINEAL—550 bags at auction chiefly sold at fully 1d advance; prices ranged from 8s@3s 6d for ord to good Honduras silver, and from 3s 8d@3s 6d for ord to fine bold Teneriffe silver.

LEAD firm; Common Pig £19 10s.
COCOA quiet. Part of 299 bags Trinidad sold at 65s@66s for grey and 69s@100s for ord to superior red; 31 bags Grenada 55s 6d; 5 bbls St. Vincent 48s 6d; 228 bags Surinam, 50 bags sold at 68s@76s good, and 95 bbls at 56s ord.

COFFEE firm at fully previous prices. The sales have comprised 1,072 casks, 70 barrels, 613 bags Plantation Ceylon at 78s 6d@79s 6d for low mid, 80s@86s for mid to good mid, and 90s for bold; 49 casks, 3,611 bags Native Ceylon at 63s 6d@64s 6d for small, 64s 6d@65s for medium, 65s 6d@66d for good ord, and 66s 6d@67s 6d for bold; 413 cases 81 bags Coorg at 79s@81s 6d; 957 cases 1,433 bags other East India at 79s 6d@83s for Neigherry, and 78s 6d@79s for Wynaad; 22 casks 42 barrels 7 bags Jamaica at 63s 6d@68s for ord to good ord, and 78s for low mid. Foreign: 510 bags Guatemala sold at 67s@72s for good to fine ord; 136 bags Costa Rica bought in at 74s; 1162 bags sea-damaged Rio partly sold at 56s 6d@68s.

COPPER in more demand; Tough cake and tile £36, best selected £39, sheathing £31, Y M sheathing 8½d.

HEMP—Of 720 bales Kurrachee at auction only a few lots, chiefly damages, sold from £23 10s@£24 5s for fair quality. 1,200 bales Manila sold from £35@£36 for fair to good current.

JUTE firm, and 3,500 bales offered about three-fourths sold, in some instances at 10s per ton advance, viz, from £11@£22 for common to good, with rejections at £10 10s. 1,150 bales cuttings were held for £6 (£5 15s bid). 40,000 bales sold for arrival at £19 (or if new crop £21).

INDIGO—The declarations for the sale to commence 10th October amount to 10,221 chests.

IRON—Welsh firm; Rail and Bars £7@7 10s f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 58s 3d for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED is firm.—Calcutta on the spot is worth 61@61s 6d, Mirzapore and Patna 62s, and Bombay 62s; three cargoes Black Sea on the coast sold at 58s 9d, 59s 3d, and 59s 6d respectively. For arrival a good business in Calcutta at 61s@61s 6d, and 12,000 qrs fine Petersburg at 58s L. A. T. Imports since 1st January 384,085 qrs against 362,583 qrs last year.

MOLASSES—230 puns British West India sold, St. Kitt's at 15s and 16s, and Antigua at 17s 6d, and a landed cargo of Cuba Huscovado, 562 casks 4 barrels at 13s 6d.

NAVY STORES—Spirits Turpentine are lower, and 45s the price for French. Crude Petroleum 3s 3d Refined Pennsylvanian.

LINSEED CAKES—The demand is very small, and prices are rather in buyers' favor.

OILS—Fish: Sperm is quoted £110; pale seal £45; pale Southern £46; cod £49 10s @ £50; East India £34 @ £34 10s. Linseed quiet at 37s 6d @ 37s 9d, for the next three months delivery 37s @ 37s 3d, and for the first four months next year 38s 6d. Rape very firm; brown on the spot has been forced up to £49 10s, but the market at the close is easier; for the next three months delivery English has been sold at £46 15s, and for the first four months next year at £45 10s; refined £49 @ £49 10s; refined cotton without change at £35 10s @ £37 according to quality; Madras ground nut firm at £45. Olive in good demand; sales of Mogadore at £19 10s; now £50 is demanded; the market has been cleared of Seville at £51 @ £51 10s, and Malaga on the spot and to arrive sold in quantity at £52; two cargoes Seville, October and November shipments, sold at £49 10s and £50 respectively c. f. & i. to the U. K. Cocoa nut has further advanced to 46s 6d @ 47s for Ceylon, and 49s 4d for Cochin. Palm is more plentiful; fine Lagos 40s; palm nut 34s @ 35s.

RICE quiet, but holders are firm—4,800 bags sold at 10s for old Necranzie, and 10s 6d for old Rangoon, and a floating cargo, 1,120 tons Necranzie Arracan, at 11s 8d for the U. K.

RUM steady.—A government contract for 50,000 gallons is advertised for the 9th proximo.

SALTPETER—1,500 bags Bengal sold at recent rates, 23s @ 23s 6d for 6½ to 2½, and 522 bags Scinde at 20s for 2½ per cent.

SPICES—Pepper: Black; the sales comprise 3,800 bags; Penang 3d, Singapore 3½d, Tellicherry 4d for clean bright, Malabar 4d @ 4½d; 270 bags Singapore white sold at 5½d.

SUGAR—The market is firm at 6d@1s advance. Of British West India 3,100 hhd's sold, 1,192 bags Mauritius mostly sold at 32s@39s 6d. 550 bags Bengal sold at 36s for yellow Gurpattah date. 2806 bags Penang partly sold at 33s@36s 6d. Privately 13,300 bags Mauritius sold at 29s 6d@34s 6d for syrups, 36s 6d for semi-crystallised, and 38s 6d@39s 6d for crystallised; 1500 bags Gurpattah date Bengal at 33s 6d @36s 6d; 200 bags white Benares ditto at 38s 6d; 1250 bags Penang at 35s 6d; 7800 bags grainy Jaggery Madras at 29s@29s 6d, 600 tons ditto to arrive at 29s 6d@29s 9d, and 450 tons common ditto at 28s also to arrive.

TALLOW rather firmer; New St. Petersburg Y. C. 46s on the spot 45s 9d buyers October to December, 47s December, 47s 9d January to March, and 48s@48s 3d March only.

SPELTER dull at £21 10s.

The TEA market is quiet but firm. Considerable transactions in Oolongs for America at full rates, and an active inquiry for Green Teas for that market, but the quantity is small of suitable kinds and those in second hands. Good Common Congou 1s@1s 1d per lb.

TIN—English firm; Blooks 93s, Bars 94s, Refined 97. Straits sold at 90s 6d@91.

HAVANA—Dates are to the 7th October. We quote from the regular trade circular:

SUGAR (clayed.) The market has been less active than we found it previously, but this has by no means affected its stringency—on the con-

trary, it would appear that sellers are becoming more and more sanguine, as to the progressive value of the article, and they now aspire to higher rates than our last quotations. The largest portion of the stock, which is rapidly decreasing, being in the hands of speculators, and the advices from abroad continuing favorable, the probability is that prices will be driven up still further.

Of the sales effected this week, only the following has transpired: 1,000 # No 12½ at 10½ rs.

Our planters appear to be well disposed to enter into engagements for the next crop, at the average (asking) terms of \$23 @ \$24 per box, for common, current descriptions. We are informed of a contract for the produce of a plantation in Matanzas, which is calculated to render about 3,000 boxes of centrifugal guarapo, not under No. 12 at 8½ rs per @, and about 1,000 to 1,500 bxs of molasses sugar, not below No. 9 at 6½ rs per @—under a cash advance of \$30,000.

The following are the rates now exacted by holders, viz:

Dutch Standard Num.	5 @ 10	7½ @ 9½ rs
	11 @ 12	9½ @ 10 rs
	13 @ 14	10 @ 10½ rs
	15 @ 17	10½ @ 11 rs
	18 @ 20	11½ @ 11½ rs
		11½ @ 12 rs
Whites inf. to middling.....		12½ @ 13½ rs
Whites good to fine.....		13½ @ 14½ rs
Whites sup. and florete.....		14½ @ 15½ rs

No. 12 at 10 rials per arroba—40s freight and 17 per cent premium of exchange—29s 7 stg. per cwt free on board; and fcs 34.50 cms per 50 kilos (without freight), exchange on Paris at 4 per cent P.

Last year at this date No. 12 being at 8½ rs—freight 45s and exchange 13½ per cent—stood in at 27s 1d per cwt f. o. b.

The total exports, from Havana and Matanzas, from 1st of January to date compare thus:

	1865.	1864.	1863.
United States.....	387,095	118,158	115,669
Great Britain.....	411,621	545,154	470,936
North Europe.....	67,582	50,877	75,561
France.....	204,617	198,724	168,129
Spain.....	234,810	209,410	231,614
South Europe.....	17,074	15,816	15,935
Other parts.....	25,833	27,061	26,014
	1,348,432	1,164,500	1,093,558

MOLASSES—There being no demand whatever, we hear of no sales. Dealers still ask 5 rs for clayed and 6 rials for muscovado.

WAX—Yellow can be had at \$8@8½, and white at \$11@12 per @.

HONEY—A small lot, rather brownish has been placed at 4 rs per gallon.

COTTON.

The heavy advance in Liverpool, advised by the China on Monday, caused an advance of six to eight cents per lb., which has since been well supported, with a general demand, notwithstanding the deliveries at this market are largely increased. There is still a considerable margin for export, and shipments have been on a very large scale, both by packet and steamer.

To day's market was very firm, but less active, owing to the difficulty of making deliveries. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobla.	N.O.
Ordinary, per lb.....	49	49	49	50
Good Ordinary.....	52	52	52	54
Middling.....	59	59	60	61
Good Middling.....	61	61	62	63
Middling fair.....	..	..	..	..

The receipts of Cotton at this market for the week ending last evening (Thursday) were as follows:

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans.....	6,460	Charleston.....	2,887
Galveston.....	502	North Carolina.....	2,573
Mobile.....	6,831	Norfolk, &c.....	963
Florida.....	2,659	Per Railroad.....	3,555
Savannah.....	5,961	Foreign ports.....	71

Total for the week.....	32,482
Previously reported.....	277,217

Total since July 1st..... 309,699

The exports last week were as follows:

To	Bales.
Liverpool.....	9,731
Glasgow.....	720
Hamburg.....	120
Bremen.....	51

Total for the week.....	10,672
Previously reported.....	46,666

Total since July 1..... 57,338

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order tending to greatly facilitate the delivery of cotton upon the market. It provides that the taxation under the revenue laws may be paid at the port of destination, instead of at the place of shipment. Much inconvenience having been experienced by parties purchasing goods at

the South for shipment, on account of the difficulty in providing national currency to pay the revenue taxes, the Secretary of the Treasury has made these regulations to obviate this difficulty. He has also prohibited the seizure of cotton by special Treasury agents on any pretext whatever; only the higher officers of the Government can now make seizures.

All the reports from the Southern markets indicate a large but very irregular advance. The receipts continue at full figures. The following are the latest weekly statements by mail:

NEW ORLEANS COTTON STATEMENT, SEPT. 28.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865.....	Bales	83,239
Received during the week.....	16,018	
Received previously.....	51,665	
	67,683	
	150,922	
Exported during the week.....	8,626	
Exported previously.....	41,160	
	49,786	

Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared..... 101,186
Comparative arrivals, exports, and stocks of cotton at New Orleans, for ten years—from September 1, each year, to date.

Years.	Arrivals.	Exports.	Stocks.
1865.....	67,683	49,786	101,186
1864.....	4,029	658	4,615
1863.....	3,897	3,748	.....
1862.....	183	685	.....
1861.....	1,000	.....	11,118
1860.....	147,434	44,517	176,851
1859.....	150,800	40,039	192,643
1858.....	112,647	8,805	102,838
1857.....	66,238	30,439	64,754
1856.....	102,292	69,414	78,848

A telegram under date of 12th October says:

Cotton active; sales 1,500 bales. Middlings 52c @ 53c. Sugar unchanged. Molasses dull. Freights firm. Exchange on New York, 1½ @ 2 discount.

MOBILE COTTON STATEMENT, SEPT. 27.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1865.....	Bales.	24,290
Received this week.....	12,347	
Received previously.....	43,197	
	55,544	
Total.....	79,834	
Exported past week.....	11,268	
Exported previously.....	16,111	
	26,379	
Stock on hand.....	53,455	

CHARLESTON COTTON STATEMENT, OCT. 5.

	Upland.	Sea Island.
Stock 1st Sept.....	1,611	362
Received since.....	9,173	333
Total.....	10,784	695
Exports since 1st Sept.....	8,915	642
Stock Oct. 5.....	1,868	53

SAVANNAH COTTON STATEMENT.

We have the following report under date of the 6th inst:

The receipts of Upland cotton during the past week foot up 3,361 bales: Sea Island 88 bales, and Domestic 246 bales. The exports during the same period were 7,642 bales of Upland, 90 bales of Sea Island, and 282 bales of Domestic, leaving a stock on hand and on shipboard, not closed, of 1,424 bales of Upland, and 20 bales of Sea Island. During the past week the cotton market has been very firm, and within the last few days the lower grades have advanced 2@3c per lb, and the finer qualities from 1@2c. The offerings are unusually small. Good qualities meet with ready sales. In consequence of the low state of the rivers the receipts have been very light. Very few good fair lots are placed on the market. Ordinary we quote at 33@36c, low middling at 37@39c, and middling 40@41c. Receipts since September 30, 1865: Upland 3,631 bales, Sea Island 88 bales, Domestic 246 bales. Exports since September 30, 1865: Upland 23,482 bales Sea Island, 1422 bales domestic, 2,609 bales. Stock on hand October 6, 1865: Upland 1,424 bales, Sea Island 24 bales, domestic 103 bales.

Galveston cotton statement, September 23:

	This year.	1860-61.
Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1865..... bales	13,857	3,168
Received at this port to date.....	7,349	7,678
Received at other ports.....	537	365
Total.....	21,743	11,211
Exported to Great Britain.....	333	.....
Exported to New Orleans.....	1,965	535
Exported to New York.....	5,007	1,289
Exported to Boston.....	662	20
	7,967	1,844
On hand and on shipboard not cleared.....	14,776	9,367

We have the Liverpool weekly report, by the China, to September 28th, and the current business to the 30th. The highest point reached was on Saturday, the 30th, namely, 24½d for middling Orleans.

We quote the following from the regular weekly report, in whose quotations the extreme advance attained is not included.

Extraordinarily large as were the sales last week, they have been slightly exceeded this; the average sales each day were 30,000 bales at advancing prices until yesterday, when, pending the quarterly stock-taking, there was a pause, and some irregularity in prices, the advance in the Bank rate of discount to 4½ per cent tending to increase the quietness; but on the declaration of the stocks to-day (which only exceeded the estimate by about 8,500 bales) the market again became quite excited, and to-day's sales amount to 35,000 bales, closing at 1d per lb. over yesterday's prices, making an advance of 3d per lb. on the week. It will be seen by the table above that the actual stock of Cotton is only 261,500 bales, against 518,430 bales at the same period last year: and when the difference in prices at the two periods is taken into account, the above advance would appear justifiable.

QUOTATIONS.

	Uplands.	Texas.	Orleans.	Sea Islands.
Ordinary.....	19 20	20 21	20 21	29 —
Good ordinary....	21 22	21½ 22	21½ 22	— —
Low Middling....	22 22½	22½ 23	22½ 23	— —
Middling.....	22½ 23	23 23½	23 23½	34 —
Good Middling....	23 23½	23½ 24	23½ 24	— —
Middling Fair....	— —	— —	— —	— —
Fair.....	— —	26 —	26 —	42 —

SALES.

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation.	Total this week.	Total this year.	Same time 1864.
American.....	7,520	720	1,230	9,470	242,500	210,900
East Indian....	49,610	17,780	70,870	138,260	1,438,090	982,590
Brazilian.....	6,850	2,670	1,550	11,070	266,270	167,790
Egyptian.....	12,080	1,070	5,270	18,420	590,690	275,670
Other sorts....	5,370	930	5,310	11,610	847,810	343,020
Total.....	81,430	28,170	84,230	188,830	2,684,860	1,979,970

IMPORTS.

	This Week.	This Year.	1864.
American.....	6,059	201,172	159,209
East Indian....	5,181	799,566	878,069
Brazilian.....	3,909	241,056	171,688
Egyptian.....	8,181	320,960	263,776
Other Sorts.....	1,511	205,469	296,838
Total.....	24,841	1,768,823	1,769,580

	STOCKS—	COTTON AT SEA—
	This Day.	1864.
American..... bales	20,710	22,880
East Indian.....	156,190	349,450
Brazilian.....	23,970	20,010
Egyptian.....	37,620	34,700
Other Sorts.....	23,010	91,390
Total.....	261,500	518,430

BREADSTUFFS.

The market has been feverish and unsettled. The advance on Liverpool as advised by the China, had the effect to bring from the West a considerable renewal of speculative orders, by which the downward tendency early in the week has been checked, and some advance established in Flour and Wheat. A further advance is now anticipated in the Liverpool markets. The receipts at the Western markets are on a vastly increased scale, and there is now not the slightest danger of any deficiency except in the finer qualities of Winter Wheats, but it is quite certain that the navigation will close upon us, with very deficient stocks of Wheat. Of Flour no accumulation is necessary, for the railroads can keep up supplies; and it is not improbable that we shall have large deliveries of grain at and by the way of New Orleans. The rates of freights by that route promise to be very favorable.

At to-day's market, flour and wheat were firmer—the latter speculative. Corn and oats were lower. Barley and Rye unchanged.

The following are closing quotations—

Flour, Superfine State and Western. ... per bbl.	\$8 00 @ \$8 30
do Extra State.....	8 60 @ 9 00
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	9 10 @ 9 30
do Extra Western, common to good.....	8 75 @ 11 75
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	12 00 @ 16 00
do Southern, supers.....	9 50 @ 11 65
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	11 75 @ 15 50
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	8 60 @ 12 50
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	6 25 @ 6 75
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	4 90 @ 5 15
Wheat, Chicago Spring..... per bushel	1 75 @ 1 80
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 77 @ 1 82
do Red Winter.....	2 20 @ 2 30
do Amber Michigan, &c.....	2 38 @ 2 40

Corn, Western Mixed.....	80 @ 92
do Western White.....	.. @ ..
do Western Yellow.....	.. @ 95
do Southern Yellow.....	.. @ ..
do Southern White.....	.. @ ..
Rye, Western.....	1 10 @ ..
do North River.....	1 12 @ 1 15
Rye, Canada.....	1 14 @ 1 16
Oats, Western.....	45 @ 60
do State.....	58 @ 60
do Canada.....	.. @ ..
Barley.....	1 10 @ 1 25
do Malt.....	1 40 @ 1 50

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following will show the weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at the places indicated for the week ending Oct. 7:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
Chicago.....	49,367	446,621	958,434	891,450	64,443	49,334
Milwaukee.....	16,815	623,278	2,365	24,940	5,298	8,192
Toledo.....	34,021	61,850	83,216	11,634	1,660	2,441
Detroit.....	23,102	59,354	2,259	979	1,973	364
Cleveland.....	4,131	92,884	27,298	23,540	9,094	....
Totals.....	129,436	1,233,987	1,078,573	452,513	82,468	60,334
Previous week.....	128,828	1,077,790	1,191,919	462,477	188,498	90,051

EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The following will show the shipments of Flour and Grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, and Toledo, for the week ending Oct. 7, and destination:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bush.
To Buffalo.....	43,331	325,812	902,950	299,350	....	40,575
Oswego.....	....	181,952	44,700	....	....	....
Pt. Colborne.....	....	51,985	29,825	....	....	....
Ogdensburgh.....	7,461	40,500	11,125	....	....	....
Dunkirk.....	15,256	....	....	10,400	....	....
Saganaw.....	55	1,250	....	....	....	....
Collingwood.....	....	55,950	....	....	....	....
Goderich.....	3,216	....	....	....	....	....
Sarnia.....	13,117	....	....	....	....	....
Kingston.....	....	55,246	19,100	....	....	....
Montreal.....	542	15,080	....	....	....	....
Oth. Can. pts.....	....	51,500	....	....	....	....
Other ports.....	2,681	8,469	57,200	45,860	....	....
By Railroad.....	9,854	11,702	....	5 125	4,746	4,018
Totals.....	96,513	742,996	1,118,850	329,935	4,746	44,493
Previous week.....	104,898	683,330	1,456,405	232 635	1,216	12,895

CHICAGO.—The following table shows the receipts during the past week, and since Jan. 1, compared with the receipts during the corresponding week in 1864—

	Week, 1865.	Week, 1864.	Season, 1865.	Season, 1864.
Flour, bbls.....	49,367	25,603	767,420	937,350
Wheat, bu.....	446,621	221,777	5,899,966	9,308,609
Corn.....	958,434	123,499	21,020,453	11,997,130
Oats.....	891,450	598,629	6,647,426	9,970,180
Rye.....	49,334	21,073	724,775	762,965
Barley.....	64,443	36,801	607,802	572,723

The following table shows the shipment during the week, and since Jan. 1, compared with the corresponding week in 1864—

	Week, 1865.	Week, 1864.	Season, 1865.	Season, 1864.
Flour, bbls.....	45,562	24,105	707,788	919,981
Wheat, bu.....	128,101	202,185	4,879,538	8,482,634
Corn, bu.....	1,065,450	103,275	19,952,584	11,087,761
Oats, bu.....	292,875	536,871	5,494,717	8,987,262
Rye, bu.....	40,493	99,439	218,210	520,740
Barley, bu.....	4,746	14,010	130,380	115,250

MILWAUKEE.—The following table exhibits the receipts of flour and grain by rail and lake, for the week ending Saturday, October 7th, and the corresponding time last year:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
Total.....	16,485	623,078	24,910	2,308	5,763	8,192
Cor. time '64.....	5,477	155,456	31,093	2,228	7,724	523

Receipts and Shipments of flour and grain since January 1st, and the corresponding time last year, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	Since Jan. 1.	S'te '64.	Since Jan. 1.	S'te '64.
Flour, bbls.....	229,154	232,879	229,154	351,398
Wheat, bu.....	6,905,290	7,813,676	6,182,392	7,823,646
Oats, bu.....	407,886	767,001	223,716	582,389
Corn, bu.....	196,383	405,408	58,519	167,123
Barley, bu.....	90,121	128,184	21,775	12,115
Rye, bu.....	87,497	59,860	6,495	1,789

We have the following advices by the China to the 30th of September:

LIVERPOOL.—The weather since our last has been uninterruptedly fine, though with a cooler temperature, especially in the mornings. As the new crop of Wheat is brought more freely to market, the want of

old and foreign for mixing becomes more apparent, and the demand from millers has been on a more extended scale, at hardening prices. The arrival of grain cargoes at ports of call have been numerous, but the demand for Wheat has been sufficiently active to cause an advance of 1s. per quarter; and the price of Indian Corn has been firmly maintained.

At Tuesday's market there was a good demand for Wheat, especially for fine Amber, which, being very scarce, commanded an advance of 3d. per cental; other descriptions were 2d. per cental dearer. Flour was in good request at an improvement of 1s. per sack and 6d. per barrel. Indian Corn was in moderate demand at about previous prices.

At to-day's market there was a good demand for Wheat at a further advance of 2d. per cental. Flour was also in good request at an improvement in price of 1s. per sack and 6d. per bbl., but the latter are getting very scarce. Indian Corn was quiet at Tuesday's prices.

QUOTATIONS.

		s. d.	s. d.
Flour, Extra State.....	(per barrel)	25 0	@ 26 0
do Ohio.....	do	26 0	@ 27 0
do Canadian.....	do	26 0	@ 27 6
do Sour and Heated.....	do	21 0	@ 23 0
Wheat, Chicago and Milwaukee.....	(per 100 lbs.)	9 3	@ 9 7
do Amber Iowa.....	do	9 8	@ 9 10
do Red and Amber Winter.....	do	9 6	@ 9 8
do White—Western.....	do	10 0	@ 10 3
Indian Corn, Yellow.....	(per 450 lbs.)	29 3	@
do White.....	do	32 0	@ 33 0
do Mixed.....	do	29 0	@ 29 3
Peas, Canadian.....	(per 504 lbs.)	40 0	@ 41 0
Oatmeal, do.....	(per 240 lbs.)	23 0	@ 24 0

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The Dry Goods Market was firm and steady up to Wednesday when the advance in cotton gave an impetus to the growing stiffness, and prices advanced for standard sheetings from 34 to 36 cents, and in some instances 37 cents is asked. There is a steady demand for goods, but no excitement. Standard goods are taken as soon as received by the agents, so that few accumulate. The product of the mills is light owing to the continued drouth, but should the product increase goods must accumulate. The lower grades of goods are in rather better supply, and the advance is not in proportion to that of standard grades.

BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS are firmer, and two cents higher than last week. The transactions have not been heavy, but there is a general confidence felt from the high price of cotton, and agents think, as a matter of course, prices of manufactured goods must sympathize with the raw material, although the mills have a six months supply of cotton on hand, and there is no probability that the advance on cotton will be maintained for any length of time. Amory, Indian Head A, Stark A, Atlantic A, P A, A H, and P H, and Appleton A, are held at 36. Kensington 40 inch at 40, Stafford 40 inch at 45, Conestago E 24, O 28, H 32, and R 34; Appleton B 45, C 34, D 35, W 40. Amoskeag and Pittsboro are delivered at value, Augusta mills 4-4 35, 30, Pittsfield A and Rocky Point sheetings 30, Anchor 28, Live Oak J 28, A 33, C 31, and C O 33, Middlesex A 25, Portsmouth A 38, E 34, F 35, X X, 36, C 37, and Commonwealth 34 inch 37. Washington heavy 34, Warren 33, Massachusetts A 33, B 35, Medford 35, Newmarket 33 inch 33, 36 inch 35, Atlantic A L 37, P L 37, P E 35. Indian Orchard W 35, B B 36, N 37, A 38, and S 35. Stark M 33, Nashua extra A 34, Wachusett 35.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and Shirts are firm, but show less advance in prices. The supply is less than the demand for standard goods, and lower grades are sold instead. Waltham L, 72 inch, is held at 95, W 42 inch 47, M 81 inch 105, and N 90 inch \$1 17. Amoskeag and Langdon mills are not in market. Bartlett Steam mills 33 inch 40, 5-4 52, 7-8 37, 4-4 45, Palace Mills 42, Gold Medal 43, Uxbridge imperial 45, Portsmouth Steam Co. F 31 inch 35, E 31 inch 34, P 26 inch 27, B 26 inch 22, Attawaugan X X 47, do water twist 52, Bedford O 28, Chapman 36 inch 45, Kensington 36 inch 40, Baltic 34 inch 40, Grafton 31 inch 38, Hamlet mills 36 inch 42, Sunnyside 36 inch 42, Woodlawn 36 inch 40.

TICKINGS are in better demand and prices are firmer. Concord, 4-4 sell at 48, Passaic, 7-8, 36; West Branch, 4-4, 65; No. 2, 7-8, 42; Windsor, 7-8, 37; Henry Clay, 7-8, 35; Suane, 4-4, 39; Pacific, 7-8, 52, do, 4-4, 65; Locust Grove, 4-4, 65; do, 7-8, 52.

STRIPES and CHECKS are called for steadily and prices are a little higher. Simpson & Son checks, No. 18, are held at 46, Louisiana plaids 34, Ringold fast plaids 32, Union, 33 inch by 3x3 and 6x3, 47; 24 inch by 3x3 and 6x3, 50; Willow Brook checks 37.

DENIMS have a good demand and ready sale at steady prices.

Pearl River sell at 65, Amoskeag, D, 65, and Manchester 45, Brunswick 30, Arkwright Mills blues 40, brown 45.

CORSET JEANS are in demand at firmer prices though not active. Newmarket sell at 32½, Indian Orchard 32.

DRILLS are still abundant, but prices have advanced 2 a 3c. India sell at 37, Quimbaug 32, Live Oak 32, Unions 25.

CANTON FLANNELS are in better demand, and prices have also advanced. The stock on hand is light. Aldrich sell at 50, Rockland 47½, Columbia 40, Mt. Vernon 38, Nashua, A, 42½.

PRINTING CLOTHS are scarce and sales, consequently, light, except for future delivery. The sales at Providence for the week amounted to 265,000 pieces 64x64 for immediate delivery at 24 a 25. Those to be made from January to May and July are firm at 20c.

PRINTS are in better supply and the demand is steady. There is as yet, no advance in prices to note. Merimacks are withdrawn from market. Garners are held at 32, Amoskeag pinks 31, purple 30, dark and lights 29, mournings 28, Swiss ruby 30, Duchess B 27, Lowell dark and light 27½, Wamsutta 25, Columbia full madders 28, Concord purples 30, Glen Cove full madders 23, Wauregan fancies 31, rubies 32, pinks 32, purples 32. Green Co fancies 31, Rubies 32, Spragues madders and rubies 32, blue and white 33, blue and orange 34, pinks and purples 33, shirting prints 33.

GINGHAMS are in active request for the best makes, and the stock is well sold up. Prices remain as last week, Lancaster and Glasgow 35 cents.

ROLLED JACONETS are in steady request at last weeks quotations. Slaters 31, White Rock 31, Lonsdale 29.

SILKES are not as active, and there is a better supply. Prices remain as last week. Alacians 44, Slaters plain 32½, Indian Orchard 35 for narrow and 42 for wide.

MOUSLIN DELAINES are in steady demand and prices firm though there is no advance to note. Manchester 35, all wool and challies 55, Atlantic Coburg 34, fine 45 and 60, Pacific scarlet 40, do Amures 36½.

WOOLEN GOODS are firmer in sympathy with the advance in cotton goods, but no noticeable advance in prices. The season for styles of light cloths, &c., has passed, but dark goods are active.

CLOTHS are firm, and the stock light. Cotton warp sells at \$2 65 for No. 1, \$2 55 for No. 2, and \$2 45 for No. 3. Utica all wool beavers bring \$3 75 for light weight, and \$4 for heavy do.

CASSIMERES and Satinets are firmer, and more active for leading styles. Millville bring \$2 25 a \$3 for all wool, and \$2 25 a \$2 75 for silk mixtures; Dighton do \$2 75, for plain and \$2 87½ for fancy; Merchants' Woolen Co.'s do \$2 62½ for 3-4 and \$5 25 for 6-4. Shaw's diagonal cassimeres were last delivered at \$1 75, for red mixed; do doeskins sell at \$1 65; Rochester grey have been sold at \$1 50; plough, loom, and anvil are sold to arrive at 70. Suffolk mills fancy cassimeres \$1 50 a \$3 00; 6-4 tricots \$2 75 for black and \$3 for brown do. Tip Top sell at \$1 30 for No. 1 and Lower Valley \$1 25.

FOREIGN GOODS are active and prices have strengthened during the week for better styles, while for lower grades there has been some reductions. At the auction sales of Messrs. Wilmerdings & Mount, on Tuesday, a lot of woollens sold well for seasonable goods. Belgian black broad cloth \$2 50, Finsterwalder do \$3 25 a \$3 37½, Aix la Chapelle blue doeskin \$4 62½, Elbeuf fancy do \$5 25 a \$7; black tricots \$5, 6-4 black doeskins \$4 25, 6-4 fancy cassimeres \$4 75, 6-4 sup French do \$5 37½, 6-4 English fancy coatings \$3, blue castors \$3 25 a \$4, do Eskimos \$5 12½ a \$5 30, dahlia do \$4 62½, superfine coatings \$6 a \$6 25, super chinchilla \$4 75 a \$5 12½, super valours \$4 75, black Union cloth \$1 85 a \$2 25.

At a sale of woven dress goods, etc., by Messrs. Haggerty & Co., on Tuesday, silks and shawls were sold at good prices, but medium and low qualities of goods were sold at reduced figures.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Oct. 12, 1865, and the corresponding week of 1864, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 12, 1865.			1864.			1865.		
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1455	\$374,990	235	\$80,383	2723	\$1,161,056		
do cotton...	417	75,718	27	6,409	1788	585,329		
do silk...	337	276,046	51	35,315	632	690,935		
do flax...	173	43,301	82	21,583	1501	361,206		
Miscellaneous dry goods.	291	74,138	48	20,297	259	136,230		
Total	2973	\$1,044,142	446	\$163,981	6902	\$2,884,685		

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	402	\$111,228	1087	\$453,429	263	\$84,397
do cotton...	191	53,628	119	34,972	57	15,789
do silk...	15	16,582	155	139,894	26	87,679
do flax...	765	132,082	994	87,383	177	49,133
Miscellaneous dry goods.	22	8,103	99	21,509	301	12,417
Total	1395	\$321,623	1854	\$737,085	734	\$199,845
Add en'd for consump'n	2673	1,044,142	446	163,981	6902	2,884,685
Total th'wn upon mark't	4068	\$1,365,765	1200	\$901,048	7636	\$3,084,530

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	273	\$107,492	623	\$341,080	516	\$236,138
do cotton...	84	23,366	195	69,452	127	40,572
do silk...	58	71,760	104	78,533	63	88,969
do flax...	543	114,653	876	164,475	379	118,750
Miscellaneous dry goods.	76	17,945	157	35,073	21	8,414
Total	1034	\$335,243	1955	\$588,612	1106	\$481,383
Add en'd for consump'n	2673	1,044,142	446	163,981	6902	2,884,685
Total entered at the port.	3707	\$1,379,385	2401	\$752,593	8008	\$3,366,518

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Oct. 12, 1865:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.				Pkg. Value.			
Woolens...	345	\$170,953	Gloves...	5	1,834	Lastings...	13
Cloths...	96	50,751	Worsted...	1054	467,083	Braids & bds.	61
Carpetings...	304	77,753	Hose...	8	4,500	Cot. & wor'd	673
Blankets...	72	10,323	Worsted y'n.	44	14,000	Total	9723
Shawls...	27	19,914					1,161,056

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.				Pkg. Value.			
Cottons...	696	\$246,493	Velvets...	5	1,442	Gloves...	30
Colored...	593	158,807	Ribbons...	1	356	Spool...	131
Prints...	70	20,615	Laces...	16	6,359	Silk & wor'd	19
Ginghams...	21	7,467	Braids & bds.	17	4,353	Total	1788
Emb'd mus'n	36	12,730	Hand'fs...	40	7,364		\$558,358

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.				Pkg. Value.			
Silks...	197	\$345,520	Ribbons...	190	185,155	Braids & bds.	6
Crapes...	6	4,417	Laces...	29	20,130	Silk & wor'd	19
Plushes...	2	1,504	Cravats...	3	1,893	Silk & cotton.	57
Velvets...	34	34,728	Raw...	89	62,757	Total	633
Total							\$690,935

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.				Pkg. Value.			
Linen...	1359	\$306,090	Hdkfs...	29	20,617	Hemp yarn...	67
Laces...	5	10,313	Thread...	41	12,688	Total	1501
Total							\$361,906

MISCELLANEOUS.				Pkg. Value.			
Leath'gloves.	32	\$29,841	Clothing...	25	5,743	Straw goods.	73
Kid gloves...	9	11,188	Embroidery...	35	37,620	Feath & flow.	35
Mattings...	4	643	Millinery...	2	232	Susp & elast.	12
Oil cloth...	11	902	Corsets...	22	7,989	Total	259
Total							\$136,230

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.				Pkg. Value.			
Woolens...	34	\$15,874	Blankets...	91	9,243	Delaines...	20
Cloths...	1	501	Shawls...	4	2,417	Braids & bds.	2
Carpeting...	6	1,609	Worsted...	84	37,383	Cot & wor'd.	21
Total							263

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.				Pkg. Value.			
Cottons...	25	\$8,179	Prints...	8	2,142	Hdkfs...	13
Colored...	7	1,697	Velvets...	4	939	Total	57
Total							\$15,789

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.				Pkg. Value.			
Silks...	16	\$29,590	Ribbons...	2	2,295	Laces...	6
Crapes...	2	1,466	Total				26
Total							\$37,679

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.				Pkg. Value.			
Linen...							176
Thread...							1
Total							177

MISCELLANEOUS.				Pkg. Value.			
Mattings...	130	604	Embroidery...	1	384	Straw goods.	80
Total							301

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.				Pkg. Value.			
Woolens...	95	\$44,708	Shawls...	24	16,396	Braids & bds.	4
Blankets...	37	11,520	Worsted...	166	75,053	Lastings...	1
Carpeting...	15	3,453	Hose...	25	11,412	Cot. & worst.	149
Total							516

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.				Pkg. Value.			
Cottons...	31	\$12,895	Ginghams...	4	1,077	Hose...	13
Colored...	70	18,409	Laces...	2	1,339	Total	127
Prints...	5	1,844	Gloves...	2	548		\$40,572

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.				Pkg. Value.			
Silks...	45	\$69,865	Ribbons...	8	8,867	Gloves...	4
Crapes...	2	1,155	Laces...	3	1,301	Silk & cotton.	1
Total							63

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.				Pkg. Value.			
Linen...	365	\$112,059	Linen & cott.	12	2,545	Hdkfs...	2
Total							379

MISCELLANEOUS.				Pkg. Value.			
Leath'gloves.	1	\$3,300	Straw goods.	17	1,377	Clothing...	1
Mattings...	2	161	Total				21
Total							\$5,414

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Flgs. Smyrna.....	30	@	85
Brazil Nuts.....	15	@	154
Filberts, Sicily.....	174	@	18
Walnuts, French.....	14	@	16
Dried Fruit—			
N. State Apples.....	13	@	15
Blackberries.....	..	@	30
Black Raspberries.....	20	@	85
Pared Peaches.....	14	@	16
Unpared do.....	..	@	40
Cherries, pitted, new.....	..	@	40

Furs—Duty, 10 ¢ cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, FREE.

Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices.

	North. and East.	Western.
Beaver, Dark.....	2 00 @ 8 00	1 50 @ 2 00
do Pale.....	1 50 @ 2 50	1 00 @ 1 25
Beaver, Black.....	4 00 @ 10 00	3 00 @ 8 00
do Cubes.....	2 00 @ 6 00	1 50 @ 4 00
Badger.....	10 @ 70	10 @ 50
Cat, Wild.....	10 @ 75	10 @ 70
do House.....	10 @ 80	10 @ 25
Fisher, Dark.....	.. @ 6 00	8 00 @ 5 00
Fox, Silver.....	.. @ 5 00	2 00 @ 4 00
do Cross.....	.. @ 2 00	1 25 @ 1 75
do Red.....	25 @ 70	25 @ 60
do Grey.....	1 50 @ 2 00	1 00 @ 1 50
Lynx.....	.. @ 5 00	1 00 @ 3 00
Marten, Dark.....	8 00 @ 6 00	2 00 @ 3 00
Mink, Dark.....	2 00 @ 4 00	1 50 @ 2 50
do Pale.....	30 @ 40	15 @ 20
Musk rat, dark.....	3 00 @ 6 00	2 00 @ 3 00
Opussum.....	15 @ 30	3 @ 6
Raccoon.....	30 @ 60	20 @ 40
Skunk, Black.....	30 @ 50	20 @ 40
do Striped.....	15 @ 35	10 @ 25
do White.....	2 @ 8	2 @ 8

Glass—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2 ¢ cents square foot; larger and not over 16x24 inches, 4 ¢ cents square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24x30 inches, 5 ¢ cents square foot; all above that, 4 ¢ cents square foot; on unpolished cylinder, Crown, and common Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 1 ¢; over that, and not over 16x24, 2 ¢; over that, and not over 24x30, 2 ¢; all over that, 3 ¢ cents square foot.

American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Subject to a discount of 45 ¢ 50 ¢ cent.)

6x8 to 8x10.....	50 feet	5 50 @ 7 25
8x11 to 10x15.....	..	6 00 @ 7 75
11x14 to 12x18.....	..	6 50 @ 9 25
12x15 to 16x24.....	..	7 00 @ 9 50
16x24 to 20x30.....	..	7 50 @ 11 75
20x31 to 24x30.....	..	9 00 @ 14 50
24x31 to 24x36.....	..	10 00 @ 16 00
25x36 to 30x44.....	..	11 00 @ 17 00
30x46 to 32x48.....	..	12 00 @ 18 00
32x50 to 32x56.....	..	15 00 @ 24 00
Above.....	..	15 00 @ 24 00

English and French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities.

(Single Thick)—Discount 35 ¢ 40 ¢ per cent.

6x8 to 8x10.....	50 feet	6 00 @ 7 75
8x11 to 10x15.....	..	6 50 @ 8 25
11x14 to 12x18.....	..	7 00 @ 9 75
12x15 to 16x24.....	..	7 50 @ 10 50
16x24 to 20x30.....	..	12 00 @ 15 50
20x31 to 24x30.....	..	13 00 @ 16 50
24x31 to 24x36.....	..	16 00 @ 20 50
25x36 to 30x44.....	..	18 00 @ 24 00
30x46 to 32x48.....	..	21 00 @ 26 00
32x50 to 32x56.....	..	9 00 @ 16 00
24x30 to 24x36.....	..	.. @ ..
24x36 to 24x50.....	..	.. @ ..

Gunny Bags—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, square yard, 3 ¢; over 10, 4 ¢ cents square yard.

Calcutta, light and heavy..... 30 @ 31 |

Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, square yard, 3 ¢; over 10, 4 ¢ cents square yard.

Calcutta, standard..... 24 @ .. |

Gunpowder—Duty, valued at 20 cents or less, 1 ¢ 6 ¢ cents square yard, and 20 ¢ cent ad val.; over 20 cents square yard, 10 ¢ cents square yard, and 20 ¢ cent ad val.

**Blasting (A)..... 50 @ 6 50 |

Shipping and Mining..... 50 @ 6 50 |

Rifle..... 8 50 @ .. |

Sporting, in 1 lb canisters..... 45 @ 1 15 |

Hair—Duty FREE.

Rio Grande, mixed (gold)..... 28 @ .. |

Buenos Ayres, mixed (gold)..... 27 @ .. |

Hog, Western, unwashed..... 10 @ 12 |

Hay—North River, in bales 100 lbs, for shipping..... 60 @ .. |

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$5; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb.

**American, Dressed..... 325 00 @ 550 00 |

**do Undressed..... 210 00 @ 250 00 |

**Russia, Clean..... 350 00 @ 500 00 |

**Jute..... 175 00 @ 190 00 |

**Manila..... (gold)..... .. @ 12 |

Sisal..... .. @ .. |

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins, 10 ¢ cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, FREE. (Nominal.)

Dry Hides—

**B. A. & Montevideo..... 19 @ 204 |

**Buenos Ayres..... 21 @ 22 |

**Rio Grande..... 18 @ 19 |

**Orinoco..... 174 @ 18 |

**Caracao..... do | 16 @ 18 |

**Western..... do | 16 @ 17 |

**Dry Salted Hides..... do | 16 @ 18 |

**Maracaibo..... do | 17 @ 18 |

**Maranhao..... do | 17 @ 18 |

**Pernambuco..... do | 18 @ 20 |

**Tampico and Metamoros..... do | 18 @ 20 |

**Bahia..... do | 16 @ 17 |

**Chili..... do | 19 @ 21 |

**Wet Salted Hides..... do | 19 @ 21 |

**Buenos Ayres..... do | 94 @ 94 |

**Rio Grande..... do | 94 @ 94 |

**California..... do | 9 @ 94 |

**Western..... do | 11 @ 12 |

**Country s'ter trim. & cured..... do | 11 @ 124 |

**City..... do | 11 @ 124 |

Upper Leather Stock—

**B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip..... do | 27 @ 29 |

**Sierra Leone..... do | 28 @ 30 |

**Gambia and Bissau..... do | 30 @ 31 |

East India Stock—

**Calcutta, city s'ter..... do | 20 @ 25 |

**do dead green..... do | 20 @ 21 |

**do black, dry..... do | 12 @ 13 |

**do buffalo..... do | 12 @ 13 |

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon.

**Cuba..... (Duty paid)..... 1 20 @ 1 25 |

Hops—Duty, 5 cents per lb.

**Crop of 1865..... 20 @ 60 |

**do of 1864..... 15 @ 45 |

Horns—Duty, 10 ¢ cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, FREE.

**Ox, Rio Grande..... do | 18 00 @ 18 00 |

**Ox, Buenos Ayres..... do | 13 00 @ 13 00 |

India Rubber—Duty, 10 ¢ cent ad val.

**Para, Fine..... 73 @ 75 |

**Para, medium..... 62 @ 65 |

**Para, Coarse..... 52 @ 55 |

**East India..... 50 @ 52 |

**Carthagea, etc..... 50 @ 52 |

**Guayaquil..... 50 @ 52 |

Indigo—Duty FREE.

**Bengal..... 1 00 @ 2 25 |

**Guide..... 1 00 @ 1 30 |

**Kurpah..... 1 50 @ 2 00 |

**Madras..... 80 @ 1 20 |

**Manila..... 80 @ 1 25 |

**Guatemala..... 80 @ 1 40 |

**Caracas..... 1 00 @ 1 25 |

Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 14 cents per lb.; Railroad, 70 cents per 100 lb.; Boiler and Plate, 14 cents per lb.; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 14 to 18 cents per lb.; Pig, 9 ¢ per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb.

Iron has been quiet with nothing of importance to report.

**Fig, Scotch, Best No. 1 (cash) per ton..... 50 00 @ 52 00 |

**Fig, American, No. 1..... 45 00 @ 50 00 |

**Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold)..... .. @ 92 50 |

**Bar Swedes, assorted sizes..... 100 00 @ 170 00 |

**Bar, English and American, Refined..... 120 00 @ 125 00 |

**do do do Common..... 110 00 @ 115 00 |

**Scrolls..... 150 00 @ 200 00 |

**Ovals and Half Round..... 140 00 @ 150 00 |

**Band..... 140 00 @ 150 00 |

**Horse Shoe..... 145 00 @ 150 00 |

**Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch..... 122 00 @ 190 00 |

**Hoop..... 115 00 @ 200 00 |

**Nail Rod..... 10 @ 114 |

**Sheet, Russia..... 25 @ 26 |

**Sheet, Single, Double and Treble..... 7 @ 104 |

**Clear Pine..... 70 00 @ .. |

**Laths, Eastern..... 3 33 @ .. |

**Poplar and W. wood B'ds & P'lks..... 50 00 @ 55 00 |

**Cherry Boards and Plank..... 75 00 @ 80 00 |

**Oak and Ash..... 60 00 @ 65 00 |

**Maple and Birch..... 85 00 @ 40 00 |

**Black Walnut..... 80 00 @ 100 00 |

STAVES—

**White oak, pipe, extra..... do | 250 00 |

**do pipe, heavy..... do | 250 00 |

**do pipe, light..... do | 145 00 |

**do pipe, culis..... do | 25 00 |

**do hhd, extra..... do | 150 00 |

**do hhd, heavy..... do | 140 00 |

**do hhd, light..... 90 00 @ 115 00 |

**do hhd, culis..... do | 90 00 |

**do bbl, extra..... do | 150 00 |

**do bbl, heavy..... do | 115 00 |

**do bbl, light..... do | 85 00 |

**do bbl, culis..... do | 50 00 |

**Red oak, hhd, heavy..... do | 120 00 |

**do hhd, light..... do | 70 00 |

**HEADING—white oak, hhd..... do | 130 00 |

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.

**Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, do foot..... 50 @ 75 |

**do St. Domingo, ordinary logs..... 17 @ 20 |

**do Port-au-Platt, crotches..... 14 @ 20 |

**do Port-au-Platt, logs..... 14 @ 20 |

**do Nuevitas..... 18 @ 25 |

**do Mansanilla..... 45 @ 55 |

**do Mexican..... 15 @ 30 |

**do Honduras (American wood)..... 15 @ 18 |

**Cedar, Nuevitas..... 14 @ 15 |

**do Mansanilla..... 10 @ 11 |

**do Mexican..... .. @ .. |

**do Florida..... .. @ .. |

**Rosewood, Rio Janeiro..... 5 @ 8 |

**do Bahia..... 2 50 @ 3 00 |

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon.

**New Orleans..... 85 @ 1 10 |

**Porto Rico..... 60 @ 85 |

**Cuba Muscovado..... 45 @ 52 |

**do Clayed..... 10 @ 75 |

**English Islands..... .. @ .. |

Nails—Duty: cut 14; wrought 24; horse shoe 5 cents per lb. (Cash.)

**Cut, 4d, 6d..... 100 @ 8 00 |

**Clinch..... .. @ 10 00 |

**Horse shoe, forged (8d)..... .. @ 85 |

**Copper..... .. @ 50 |

**Yellow metal..... .. @ 35 |

**Zinc..... .. @ 15 |

Naval Stores—Duty: spirits of turpentine 30 cents per gallon; crude turpentine, rosin, pitch, and tar, 20 ¢ cent ad val. Tar and turpentine, product of the British North American Provinces, free. (All cash.)

Crude turpentine and rosin are firm at a slight advance. Tar is steady.

**Turpentine, N. C..... 280 @ 6 00 @ 6 50 |

**Tar, American..... 8 00 @ 10 00 |

**do foreign..... 12 50 @ .. |

**Pitch..... 7 00 @ 8 00 |

**Rosin, common and strained..... 7 50 @ 8 00 |

**do No. 2..... 8 50 @ 13 00 |

**do No. 1..... 12 00 @ 15 00 |

**do Pile and Extra (250 lbs)..... 2 00 @ 25 00 |

**Spirits turpentine, Am..... 1 05 @ 1 074 |

**Oakum—Duty free..... 11 @ 13 |

Oil Cake—Duty: 30 ¢ cent ad val.

**City thin oblong, in bbls..... 52 00 @ .. |

**do in bags..... 50 00 @ .. |

**Western thin oblong, in bags..... 50 00 @ .. |

Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed, 25 cents; olive and salad oil, in bottles or flasks, \$1; burning fluid, 50 cents per gallon; palm, seal, and cocoa nut, 10 ¢ cent ad val.; sperm and whale or other fish (foreign fisheries), 40 ¢ cent ad valorem.

Oils are quiet with little doing. Linseed is lower.

**Olive, 13 bottle baskets..... 4 20 @ .. |

**do in casks..... 2 80 @ 2 35 |

**Palm..... 124 @ 13 |

**Linseed, city..... 1 50 @ 1 52 |

**Whale..... 1 70 @ .. |

**do refined winter..... 1 55 @ 1 90 |

Sperm, crude.....

Venetian red, (N. C.).....	50	50
Caroline, city made.....	20	00
China clay.....	15	00
Chalk.....	15	00
Chrome yellow.....	15	00

Petroleum —Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon.		
Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity ..	35	89
Refined, free ..	61	62
do in bond.....	61	62
Naptha, refined.....	53	53
Residuum.....	7 50	8 00

Plaster Paris —Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 cent ad val.		
Blue Nova Scotia.....	4 00	2 40
White Nova Scotia.....	4 00	2 40
Calcined, eastern.....	4 00	2 40
Calcined, city mills.....	4 00	2 50

Provisions—Duty: cheese and butter, 4 cents beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents per lb. Produce of the British North American Provinces. Free.

The market has been unsteady during the week, especially with Pork and Closes lower.

Beef, plain mess.....	10 50	13 50
do mess, extra, (new).....	13 50	16 50
do prime mess.....	nominal.	
do India.....	nominal.	
Pork, mess.....	34 75	35 00
do prime mess.....	30 00	30 50
do mess, Western.....	30 00	30 50
do prime, West'n, (old and new).....	30 00	30 50
Lard, in bbls.....	24	29
do kettle rendered.....	20	29
Hams, pickled.....	20	29
do dry salted.....	20	29
Shoulders, pickled.....	16	17
do dry salted.....	16	17
Beef hams.....	nominal.	

Hags —(Domestic).		
White, city.....	10	11
Seconds.....	5	6
City colored.....	2	2
Canvases.....	10	11
Country mixed.....	5	5

Rice —Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents; and uncleaned 2 cents per lb.		
Carolina.....	100	100
East India, dressed.....	9 50	10 00

Salt —Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb.		
Turks Islands.....	55	
Odish.....	2 50	
Liverpool, ground.....	4 50	
do fine, Ashton's.....	3 50	
do fine, Worthington's.....	3 50	
do fine, Jeffreys & Darcy's.....	3 50	
do fine, Marshall's.....	3 50	
Onondaga, com. fine.....	2 40	2 50
do do.....	1 75	1 85
do do.....	38	40
Solar coarse.....	43	51
Fine screened.....	42	43
do do.....	2 75	3 00
F. F.....	240	2 75

Saltpetre —Duty: crude, 2 1/2 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent per lb.		
Refined, pure.....	22	
Crude.....	14	15
Nitrate soda.....	7	

Seeds —Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1 cent per lb; canary, \$1 per bushel of 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 cent ad val.		
Clover.....	14	3 75
Timothy, reaped.....	3 25	3 75
Flaxseed, Amer. rough.....	2 80	2 90
Linseed, American, clean.....	2 80	2 90
do American, rough.....	2 80	3 00
do Calcutta.....	3 70	3 75
do Bombay.....	3 70	3 75

Shot —Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.		
Drop and Buck.....	13	14

Silk —Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent.		
Tashees, No. 1 @ 3.....	12 50	13 00
Tashees, superior, No. 1 @ 2.....	11 25	12 00
do medium, No. 2 @ 4.....	10 50	11 00
Canton, re-reeled, No. 1 @ 2.....	12 50	13 25
do usual reel.....	none.	
Japan, superior.....	12 25	13 50
do No. 1 @ 3.....	11 50	12 00
China thrown.....	19 00	23 00
Italian thrown.....	22 00	24 00

Skins —Duty: 10 cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, Free.		
Goat, Curacao, No. 1.....	42	45
do Buenos Ayres.....	42	47
do Vera Cruz.....	65	66
do Tampico.....	61	65
do Matamoros.....	41	43
do Madras.....	40	45
do Cape.....	58	62
Deer, San Juan.....	40	42
do Bolivar City.....	60	65
do Honduras.....	50	55
do Sisal.....	50	55
do Para.....	60	65
do Vera Cruz.....	60	65
do Chagres.....	46	51
do Port C. and Barcelona.....	46	51

Soap —Duty: 1 cent per lb, and 25 cent ad val.		
Castile.....	2 1/2	2 3/4

Spelter —Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 per lb.		
Plates, foreign.....	11	
do domestic.....	11	

Spices—Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50 cents; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents per lb. (All cash.)

Spices are quiet from the small stock.		
Cassia, in mats.....	1 00	1 00
Ginger, race and African.....	21	25
Mace.....	1 70	1 75
Nutmegs, No. 1.....	1 00	1 04
Pepper.....	23	24
Pimento, Jamaica.....	19	20
Cloves.....	20	20

Steel —Duty: bars and itgots, valued at 7 cents per lb or under, 2 1/2 cents; over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cents per lb; over 11 cents, 3 1/2 cents per lb and 10 cent ad val.		
English, cast, per lb.....	12	15
German.....	7	12
American, spring.....	6	8
English, spring.....	6	8

Sugar—Duty: on raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 3; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 8 1/2; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Molado, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Sugar is firm with but a limited supply and a slight advance.		
New Orleans.....	13	17
St. Croix.....	13	17
Porto Rico.....	13	17
Cuba, Muscovado.....	13	17
Fair refining.....	13	17
Good refining.....	13	17
Fair to good grocery.....	13	17
Havana White.....	13	17
do Yellow and Brown.....	13	17
Manila.....	13	17
Brazil, brown.....	13	17
Melado.....	9	11
Loaf.....	9	11
Crushed.....	9	11
Ground.....	9	11
White coffee, A.....	16	18
Yellow coffee.....	16	18

Sumac —Duty: 10 cent ad val.		
Sicily.....	110	175

Tallow —Duty: 1 cent per lb. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.		
American, prime, country and city.....	14	14

Tea —Duty: 25 cents per lb.		
Hyson, Common to fair.....	1 10	1 25
do Superior to fine.....	1 40	1 50
do Ex fine to finest.....	1 55	1 65
Young Hyson, Canton made.....	1 50	1 60
do Common to fair.....	1 50	1 60
do Superior to fine.....	1 50	1 60
do Ex fine to finest.....	1 60	1 60
Gunpowder & Imperial, Canton made.....	1 20	1 35
do do Com. to fair.....	1 45	1 60
do do Sup. to fine.....	1 70	1 90
do do Ex f. to finest.....	1 70	1 90
H. Skin & Twankay, Canton made.....	1 05	1 15
do do Com. to fair.....	1 20	1 35
do do Sup. to fine.....	1 30	1 45
do do Ex f. to finest.....	1 30	1 45
Oolong, Common to fair.....	1 00	1 25
do Superior to fine.....	1 40	1 70
do Ex fine to finest.....	1 55	1 65
Souchong & Congou, Com. to fair.....	1 00	1 25
do do Sup. to fine.....	1 00	1 25
do do Ex f. to finest.....	1 00	1 25
Orange Peco, Common to fine.....	75	80

Tin —Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val.		
Plate and sheets and terne plates, 2 1/2 cents per lb.		
Banca.....	23	
Straits.....	27	
English.....	24	
Plates, charcoal I. C. (gold) per box.....	9 12	9 25
do I. C. coke.....	11 00	13 00

Tobacco —Duty: leaf 38 cents per lb; and manufactured, 50 cents per lb.		
Lugs (light and heavy) per lb (gold).....	5	9
Common leaf do.....	7	11
Medium do do.....	8	15
Good do do.....	10	16
Fine do do.....	13	20
Selections do do.....	15	23
Conn. selected wrappers.....	45	50
do prime wrappers.....	40	42
do fair wrappers.....	25	35
do fillers.....	8	9
New York running lots.....	10	16
Ohio.....	10	14
Pennsylvania.....	8	16
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers.....	nominal.	
Yara.....	75	90
Havana, fillers.....	85	1 00
Manufactured		
10s and 12s—Best.....	65	70
do Medium.....	57	60
do Common.....	50	55
1/2 lbs—(dark) Best.....	65	70
do do Medium.....	57	62
do do Common.....	45	50
1/2 lbs (Western)—Ex. fine, bright.....	90	95
do do Fine.....	90	95
do do Medium.....	80	85
do do Common.....	70	75
1/2 lbs (Virginia)—Ex. fine, bright.....	1 00	1 25
do do Fine.....	90	95
do do Medium.....	80	85
do do Common.....	70	75
Navy 1/2 lbs—Best.....	75	78
do Medium.....	65	70
do Common.....	60	65
Navy 1/2 lbs—Best.....	75	78
do Medium.....	65	70
do Common.....	60	65

Whalebone —Duty: foreign fishery, 3 ad val.		
South Sea.....	2 00	
North west coast.....	2 00	
Ochotok.....	2 25	
Polar.....	2 25	

Wines and Liquors—Liquors—Duty: Brandy, first proof, \$3 per gallon, other liquors, \$2.50. Wines—Duty: value set over 50 cents per gallon 20 cents per gallon and 25 cent ad valorem; over 50 and not over 100, 50 cents per gallon and 25 cent ad valorem; over \$1 per gallon, \$1 per gallon and 25 cent ad val.

There is a small supply of foreign liquors and transactions have been lighter.

Brandy—J. & F. Martell.....	6 00	10 50
Hennessy.....	6 00	10 50
Orard, Dupuy & Co.....	6 00	10 50
Pinet, Castillon & Co.....	5 75	10 00
Ronault & Co.....	6 00	10 50
Jules Robin.....	5 75	9 00
Marrette & Co.....	5 75	10 00
United Vineyard Propr.....	5 75	10 00
Vine Growers Co.....	5 75	10 00
Other brands Cognac.....	5 25	7 40
Pellevoisin f.eres.....	5 00	5 15
A. Seignette.....	5 10	5 25
Hivert-Pellevoisin.....	5 05	5 15
Alex. Seignette.....	5 10	5 25
Arzac Seignette.....	5 10	5 25
Other brands Rochelle.....	4 75	5 00
Rum—Jamaica.....	4 00	6 00
St. Croix.....	3 50	3 65
Gin—Different brands.....	3 00	3 50
Whisky—Scotch and Irish.....	8 55	4 90
Domestic—N. E. Rum.....	2 45	2 75
Bourbon Whisky.....	2 50	2 90
Corn Whisky.....	2 50	2 90
Wine—Port.....	2 25	3 00
Burgundy Port.....	90	1 45
Sherry.....	1 25	8 00
Madeira.....	4 00	8 00
do Marselles.....	95	1 25
Fheury.....	95	1 25
Malaga, sweet.....	1 50	1 75
do dry.....	1 25	1 50
Claret, in hds.....	35 00	150 00
do in cases.....	2 75	30 00
Champagne.....	12 00	25 00

Wire —Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3.50 per 100 lb, and 15 cent ad val.		
No. 0 to 18.....	10	10
No. 19 to 26.....	20	20
Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plain.....	8	8

Wool—Duty: costing 12 cents or less per lb, 3 cents per lb; over 12 and not more than 24, 6 cents; over 24 and not over 32, 10, and 10 cent ad valorem; over 32, 12 cents per lb, and 10 cent ad valorem; on the skin, 20 cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

Wool is exceedingly quiet from the lack of demand from manufacturers.

American, Saxony fleece.....	70	75
do full blood Merino.....	65	70
do 1/2 and 3/4 Merino.....	60	65
Extra, pulled.....	67	67
Superfine, pulled.....	65	67
No. 1, pulled.....	50	55
California, fine, unwashed.....	37	40
do native.....	20	25
do pulled.....	35	36
Peruvian, unwashed.....	35	45
Valparaiso, unwashed.....	35	45
S. American Mestizo, unwashed.....	35	45
do common, unwashed.....	18	23
Entre Rios, washed.....	22	24
do unwashed.....	22	24
S. American Cordova.....	48	48
Donskoi, washed.....	45	50
Persian.....	25	30
African, unwashed.....	15	25
do washed.....	35	45
Mexican, unwashed.....	20	25
Smyrna, unwashed.....	22	25
do washed.....	35	45

Zinc —Duty: pig or block, \$1 50 per 100 lb; sheet 2 1/2 cents per lb.		
Sheet.....	14	15

Freights —		
To LIVERPOOL:		
Cotton.....	1	7-16
Flour.....	12	6
Petroleum.....	12	6
Heavy goods.....	12	6
Oil.....	12	6
Corn, bulk and bags.....	12	6
Wheat, bulk and bags.....	12	6
Beef.....	12	6
Pork.....	12	6
To LONDON:		
Heavy goods.....	12	6
Oil.....	12	6
Flour.....	12	6
Petroleum.....	12	6
Beef.....	12	6
Pork.....	12	6
Wheat.....	12	6
Corn.....	12	6
To GLASGOW:		
Flour.....	12	6
Wheat.....	12	6
Corn, bulk and bags.....	12	6
Petroleum.....	12	6
Heavy goods.....	12	6
Oil.....	12	6
Beef.....	12	6
Pork.....	12	6
To HAVRE:		
Cotton.....	1	7-16
Hops.....	1	7-16
Beef and pork.....	1	7-16
Measurement goods.....	10	10
Wheat, in shipper's bags.....	10	10
Flour.....	10	10
Petroleum.....	10	10
Lard, tallow, cut meats, etc.....	10	10
Ashe, pot and pearl.....	10	10
To SAN FRANCISCO by clipper:		
Measurement goods.....	45	50
Heavy goods.....	45	50

The Railway Monitor.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—This road which extends from Blairsville on the Pennsylvania Railroad to Freeport on the Allegheny river, is now completed and ready for use. At Freeport it strikes the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, running thence to Pittsburgh and Kittanning and now in process of extension beyond the latter point to the Oil Region. This branch has been built by the Pennsylvania Company, and will be worked by them as an avenue for the coal, iron and petroleum trade between the Allegheny valley and Philadelphia. The country between Freeport and Blairsville with its rich resources will also by this means have direct access to Pittsburgh, where the trade of the region has hitherto mostly concentrated, while at the same time it will be opened to the markets of the East. The coal interests are yet only partially developed, but this road will do much to bring them into active operation.

SCINDE (INDIA) RAILWAY.—The half-yearly report states: In the commercial crisis through which India, but more especially the western portion, has recently passed, the proprietors will be prepared to learn that the traffic on the Scinde Railway has suffered. The trade of the country has been affected by the prevalence of sickness, the heat during the season just ended having been unusually severe, and cholera having carried off numbers of the population. The following is a statement of traffic since the opening of line:

Year.	Period.	Passengers.	Goods, &c.	Total.
1861 (18th May to 31st Dec.)	...	£6,717	£12,643	£19,361
1862	...	12,805	50,281	62,837
1863	...	15,324	85,139	100,463
1864	...	18,750	77,794	94,544
1865 (to 30th June)	...	8,249	30,573	38,822
		£59,645	£256,384	£316,029

The Punjab Railway being now opened for traffic throughout its entire length, a system of through booking between the Scinde and Punjab railways has been arranged. The survey of the Indus Valley line has been completed, and the left bank of the river has been chosen for the works. The length of this new line between Kotree and Mooltan is 480 miles.

ERIE RAILWAY.—The following directors were re-elected on Tuesday, the 10th of October, 1865, by a vote of about \$18,000,000 out of \$24,000,000, the combined common and preferred capital: Samuel Marsh, Daniel Drew, John Arnot, William B. Skidmore, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Robert H. Berdell, Dudley S. Gregory, Ralph Mead, Ambrose S. Murray, William Evans, J. C. Bancroft Davis, H. L. Pierson, D. A. Cushman, Alexander S. Diven, Thomas W. Gale, Isaac N. Phelps, J. F. D. Lanier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—This commences at Omaha, and is being vigorously constructed; and as yet no Government bonds have been issued to it or asked for it. John A. Dix is President; Thomas C. Durant, Vice-President; John J. Cisco, Treasurer. It is believed 100 miles of this road, west of Omaha, will be in running order next June. President Johnson has decided to approve the change of route recently proposed for the Union Pacific Railroad west from Omaha, the company having acceded to the condition that the grade of the road shall thereby be reduced to thirty feet to the mile between the Missouri River and the Platte Valley. By the route originally contemplated, the grade was upward of seventy feet to the mile.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—The bonded debt of this company was reduced on the 1st inst. to \$143,000 by the decline of the sinking fund, and the probability is that this amount will be extinguished before the close of the year by its conversion into the first preferred shares, which are now selling at 105 a 106.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Chicago and Alton.				Chicago & Northwestern.				Chicago and Rock Island.				Cleveland and Pittsburg.			
1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.	
(261 m.)	(261 m.)	(261 m.)		(302 m.)	(302 m.)	(302 m.)		(189 m.)	(189 m.)	(189 m.)		(304 m.)	(304 m.)	(304 m.)	
\$100,350	\$100,991	\$361,903	Jan...	\$232,308	\$273,876	\$535,675	Jan...	\$140,024	\$158,735	\$305,554	Jan...	\$132,508	\$132,414	\$130,048	
101,355	154,418	252,583	Feb...	202,321	317,839	481,165	Feb...	130,225	175,482	246,331	Feb...	115,394	170,879	180,048	
104,372	195,803	288,159	Mar...	221,709	390,355	506,290	Mar...	122,512	243,150	289,408	Mar...	135,211	202,857	—	
122,084	162,733	263,149	Apr...	240,051	371,461	467,710	Apr...	128,798	185,013	186,172	Apr...	140,952	198,919	—	
132,301	178,786	312,316	May...	280,269	466,830	568,904	May...	144,995	198,679	227,260	May...	152,663	208,514	215,568	
145,543	206,090	343,985	June...	359,888	565,145	737,183	June...	170,937	243,178	311,180	June...	160,569	210,314	—	
149,137	224,357	315,944	July...	423,506	628,054	688,171	July...	139,142	224,980	322,728	July...	132,655	214,533	226,047	
157,948	226,546	391,574	Aug...	399,607	519,306	743,359	Aug...	160,306	271,140	388,095	Aug...	132,683	204,637	248,417	
170,044	330,381	399,602	Sep...	473,186	669,605	930,375	Sep...	210,739	331,494	384,290	Sep...	181,935	—	—	
170,910	330,879	—	Oct...	551,122	708,714	—	Oct...	216,030	334,865	—	Oct...	180,246	248,292	—	
156,860	307,803	—	Nov...	436,945	705,496	—	Nov...	196,435	336,617	—	Nov...	181,175	220,092	—	
153,294	292,015	—	Dec...	404,138	545,943	—	Dec...	201,134	321,037	—	Dec...	180,408	201,169	—	
1,673,706	2,770,484	—	Year...	3,975,935	5,902,383	—	Year...	1,959,267	3,095,470	—	Year...	1,917,100	2,512,315	—	
Erie Railway.				Hudson River.				Illinois Central.				Marietta and Cincinnati.			
1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.	
(734 m.)	(734 m.)	(734 m.)		(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)		(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)		(351 m.)	(351 m.)	(351 m.)	
\$345,685	\$364,337	\$938,341	Jan...	\$453,953	\$501,221	\$525,939	Jan...	\$299,944	\$297,900	\$546,410	Jan...	\$35,203	\$77,010	\$98,112	
336,949	964,133	886,039	Feb...	425,047	472,340	418,711	Feb...	271,035	416,588	522,555	Feb...	53,773	74,409	86,656	
966,445	1,114,508	1,240,638	Mar...	366,802	356,636	434,570	Mar...	275,643	459,762	592,276	Mar...	60,540	89,901	95,503	
948,069	1,099,507	1,472,130	Apr...	270,676	278,540	311,540	Apr...	289,224	423,797	491,297	Apr...	64,306	73,389	82,186	
848,783	1,072,293	1,339,279	May...	244,771	281,759	351,759	May...	334,687	406,373	454,604	May...	35,226	83,993	73,842	
770,148	1,041,975	1,235,528	June...	202,392	253,049	310,049	June...	407,992	510,100	590,061	June...	40,706	78,697	110,186	
731,343	994,317	1,152,803	July...	190,364	273,736	—	July...	343,929	433,578	527,888	July...	58,704	91,809	108,631	
687,062	1,106,364	1,364,130	Aug...	219,561	306,595	—	Aug...	511,905	586,964	661,548	Aug...	53,864	94,375	112,155	
516,301	1,301,005	—	Sep...	268,100	361,300	—	Sep...	473,576	739,396	—	Sep...	27,112	95,078	—	
965,294	1,222,568	—	Oct...	309,174	340,900	—	Oct...	496,433	661,391	—	Oct...	84,069	95,446	—	
1,024,640	1,234,909	—	Nov...	295,750	340,738	—	Nov...	437,679	657,141	—	Nov...	76,764	96,908	—	
1,035,321	1,334,217	—	Dec...	484,550	507,552	—	Dec...	434,531	603,402	—	Dec...	63,863	95,453	—	
0,469,481	13,429,643	—	Year...	3,736,140	4,274,556	—	Year...	4,571,038	6,329,447	—	Year...	710,225	1,038,165	—	
Michigan Central.				Mich. So. North and Indiana.				Mil. and Prairie du Chien.				New York Central.			
1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.	
(295 m.)	(295 m.)	(295 m.)		(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)		(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)		(656 m.)	(656 m.)	(656 m.)	
\$342,073	\$352,435	\$306,324	Jan...	\$248,784	\$256,600	\$363,988	Jan...	\$67,130	\$102,749	\$98,163	Jan...	\$920,272	\$921,831	\$899,473	
246,568	273,438	279,137	Feb...	230,508	304,445	366,361	Feb...	76,132	115,135	74,283	Feb...	790,167	936,587	581,372	
236,453	348,602	344,228	Mar...	267,227	338,454	413,322	Mar...	44,925	88,221	70,740	Mar...	807,590	1,059,023	915,600	
238,495	338,276	337,240	Apr...	268,613	330,651	366,245	Apr...	88,177	140,418	106,689	Apr...	911,385	1,108,664	1,300,000	
236,453	271,553	401,456	May...	244,835	267,126	353,194	May...	106,967	136,747	146,943	May...	839,126	1,004,435	1,304,425	
206,291	265,780	365,668	June...	241,236	315,258	402,123	June...	111,260	212,309	224,838	June...	841,165	1,029,736	—	
198,285	263,244	329,105	July...	189,145	279,129	309,083	July...	71,587	139,547	177,150	July...	818,512	1,055,798	—	
215,449	346,781	413,501	Aug...	228,012	355,364	474,708	Aug...	69,353	113,399	170,554	Aug...	840,450	1,273,117	—	
306,168	408,445	476,061	Sep...	308,106	402,219	484,173	Sep...	155,417	168,218	228,025	Sep...	1,079,551	1,450,076	—	
376,433	410,802	—	Oct...	375,567	398,330	—	Oct...	205,055	178,536	—	Oct...	1,041,522	1,194,435	—	
329,794	406,510	—	Nov...	332,360	448,934	—	Nov...	138,342	149,089	—	Nov...	1,045,401	1,157,818	—	
306,136	376,470	—	Dec...	348,048	411,306	—	Dec...	112,913	117,013	—	Dec...	1,157,518	1,639,902	—	
3,143,945	3,966,946	—	Year...	3,302,541	4,130,391	—	Year...	1,247,258	1,711,351	—	Year...	11,069,853	13,320,417	—	
Pittsburg, Ft. W., & Chicago.				Rome, Watert'n & Ogdensb.				St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.				Toledo, Wabash & Western.			
1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.	
(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(468 m.)		(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)		(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)		(242 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)	
\$337,350	\$300,676	\$684,360	Jan...	\$35,047	\$38,778	—	Jan...	\$106,808	\$100,872	\$170,078	Jan...	\$36,321	\$79,735	\$144,084	
366,598	457,297	696,738	Feb...	31,619	54,735	—	Feb...	110,603	147,485	153,908	Feb...	91,971	95,843	139,171	
461,965	611,397	886,511	Mar...	36,912	60,006	—	Mar...	120,310	160,497	202,771	Mar...	108,066	132,896	155,753	
463,967	538,066	738,107	Apr...	43,608	60,861	—	Apr...	123,115	157,786	169,299	Apr...	132,111	133,987	144,001	
437,094	525,751	601,333	May...	44,836	72,452	—	May...	113,798	149,855	177,620	May...	134,772	127,010	138,738	
306,845	538,911	650,311	June...	49,673	71,302	—	June...	123,949	155,739	173,729	June...	153,535	134,322	194,525	
260,753	506,640	612,137	July...	41,273	84,483	—	July...	118,077	144,942	162,570	July...	108,554	139,636	271,798	
407,077	625,547	713,016	Aug...	—	—	—	Aug...	130,378	218,236	218,553	Aug...	116,379	244,114	—	
463,509	675,360	—	Sep...	—	—	—	Sep...	153,470	234,194	—	Sep...	120,595	243,340	—	
505,514	701,362	—	Oct...	76,136	83,946	—	Oct...	144,736	204,785	—	Oct...	151,052	221,570	—	
463,500	691,556	—	Nov...	—	—	—	Nov...	143,748	202,966	—	Nov...	134,563	220,309	—	
467,643	914,029	—	Dec...	—	—	—	Dec...	162,921	204,736	—	Dec...	111,339	265,154	—	
5,129,994	7,130,465	—	Year...	594,300	827,615	—	Year...	1,554,913	2,084,074	—	Year...	1,489,798	2,080,322	* 484 m.	

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstand- ing.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstand- ing.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>							<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug. 1872			
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1879		97		Mortgage Bonds.	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1874			
2d do do do	2,000,000	7	do 1882				Income Bonds.						
Eastern Coal Fields Branch, do	400,000	7	do 1883				<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N.Y.)	1,000,000	7	do 1879		97		1st Mortgage, convertible.	2,500,000	7	May & Nov. 1875			
2d do do do	777,500	7	do 1881				2d do do	1,000,000	8	do 1864			
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do 1876		97		<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>						
2d do do do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1888				1st Mortgage.	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1876			
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>							<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>						
Dollar Bonds.	968,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1866	85	86		1st Mortgage, 1st section.	300,000	7	Jan. & July 1863	100		
Sterling Bonds.	484,000	6	May & Nov. 1878				1st do 2d section.	600,000	7	do 1864	100		
<i>Baltimore and Ohio:</i>							<i>Eastern (Mass.):</i>						
Mortgage (S.F.) of 1834.	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oct 1867	97			Mortgage, convertible.	590,000	5	Jan. & July 1872			
do do 1835.	1,128,500	5	Jan. & July 1875	100	100 1/4		do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug. 1874	94 1/2	95	
do do 1850.	700,000	6	do 1880	100 1/4	101		<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>						
do do 1853.	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1885	102 1/4			Sinking Fund Bonds.	508,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1883			
<i>Belleville Line:</i>							<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>						
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible.	368,000	7	Jan. & July 1866				1st Mortgage.	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1873			90 1/2
1st do do extended.	492,000	7	do 70-79				<i>Erie Railway:</i>						
2d do do do	116,000	7	do 1870				1st Mortgage.	3,000,000	7	May & Nov. 1868	102		
3d do do do	650,000	7	do 1870				2d do convertible.	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1873	103		
2d do do (P. & C.)	347,000	7	do				3d do do	6,000,000	7	do 1883	98		
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>							4th do convertible.	8,634,600	7	April & Oct 1880	94	95	
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec. 1867				5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec 1888			
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep 1885				<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>						
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug. 1877				Mortgage.	149,000	7	Jan. & July 1870			
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>							<i>Galena and Chicago Union:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds.	150,000	6	May & Nov. 1871				1st Mortgage, sinking fund.	1,981,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1882	100	101	
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>							2d do do	1,396,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	97		
1st Mortgage.	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1865	99			<i>Grand Junction:</i>						
1st do do	200,000	6	do 1870				Mortgage.	927,000	6	Jan. & July 1870			
2d do do	250,000	7	Jan. & July 1870				<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>						
2d do do	100,000	6	do 1870				1st Mortgage West. Division.	1,000,000	10	April & Oct 1868			
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do 1889				do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July 1865			
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>							<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds.	400,000	6	Jan. & July 1873	95 1/2	96		Land Grant Mortgage	3,344,000	7	April & Oct 1881			
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>							Convertible Bonds.	822,000	7	Jan. & July 1883			
1st Mortgage.	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1877				<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>						
2d Mortgage.	426,714	7	May & Nov. 1872				New Dollar Bonds.	661,000	6	Jan. & July 1883			
<i>Buffalo and State Line:</i>							<i>Hartford and New Haven:</i>						
1st Mortgage.	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1866				1st Mortgage.	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug. 1868			
Income.	200,000	7	Jan. & July '69-73				<i>Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>						
Erie and Northeast.	400,000	7	do 1870				1st Mortgage.	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July 1876			
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>							2d do sinking fund.	1,000,000	6	do 1876			
Dollar Loans.	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug. 1883	90			<i>Housatonic:</i>						
Dollar Loan.	867,000	6	May & Nov. 1889	100			1st Mortgage.	191,000	6	Jan. & July 1877			
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan.	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec. 1893	89 1/2			<i>Hudson River:</i>						
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>							1st Mortgage.	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1870	102		
1st Mortgage.	490,000	7	Jan. & July 1873				1st do do	110,000	6	do 1869			
2d do do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1879				2d do sinking fund.	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1885	100		
<i>Catawissa:</i>							3d do do	1,940,000	7	May & Nov. 1877			
1st Mortgage.	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1882				Convertible.	1,002,000	7	do 1867			
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>							<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>						
1st Mortgage.	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1870	101			1st Mortgage.	500,000	6	May & Nov. 1870			
2d do do	600,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	105	108		2d do do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug. 1875			
<i>Central Ohio:</i>							<i>Illinois Central:</i>						
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1890	92			1st Mortgage, convertible.	7,975,500	7	April & Oct 1875	106	106 1/2	
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov. 1890				1st do Sterling.	2,896,500	6	do 1875			
2d do do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1885				Redemption bonds.	2,086,000	6	do 1890			
3d do do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1885				<i>Indiana Central:</i>						
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July 1876				1st Mortgage, convertible.	600,000	7	Jan. & July 1866			
Income.	1,192,200	7	do 87-92	41			2d do do	364,000	10	do 1870			
<i>Cheshire:</i>							<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>						
Mortgage Bonds.	600,000	6	Jan. & July '95-80	90			1st Mortgage.	500,000	7	Jan. & July 1866			
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>							2d do do	400,000	7	do 1868			
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	536,000	7	May & Nov. 1877	96	98		Real Estate Mortgage.	200,000	7	do 1858			
1st do do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July 1892	98			<i>Indianapolis and Madison:</i>						
2d do do	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1882	85	85		1st Mortgage.	685,000	7	May & Nov. 1881			
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>							<i>Jeffersonville:</i>						
Trust Mortgage (S.F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July 1883	111 1/2	112		1st Mortgage.	187,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1861			
do do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do 1883				2d do do	392,000	7	April & Oct 1873			
Bonds, (dated Sept. 30, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1890				<i>Joliet and Chicago:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>							1st Mortgage, sinking fund.	500,000	8	April & Oct 1883	99		
1st Mortgage.	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1894				<i>Kennebec and Portland:</i>						
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>							1st Mortgage.	800,000	6	April & Oct 1870	90	100	
1st Mortgage (consolidated).	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1898	92			2d do do	230,000	6	do 1861			
<i>Chicago and Northwestern:</i>							3d do do	250,000	6	do 1862			
Preferred Sinking Fund.	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1885	92	100		<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>						
1st Mortgage.	3,600,000	7	do 1885	82	83		1st Mortgage, Eastern Division.	903,000	7	May & Nov. 1872			
Interest Bonds.	756,000	7	May & Nov. 1863	86			2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1869			
2d Mortgage.	2,000,000	6	do 1890				<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>						
Extension Bonds.	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1865	80			1st Mortgage.	1,465,000	6	May & Nov. 1873	94 1/2	94 1/2	
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>							<i>Little Miami:</i>						
1st Mortgage.	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July 1870	100	102		1st Mortgage.	1,300,000	6	May Nov 1888			95
<i>Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:</i>							<i>Little Schuylkill:</i>						
1st Mortgage.	379,000	7	do 1867				1st Mortgage, sinking fund.	960,000	7	April & Oct 1877			
2d do do	1,349,000	7	May & Nov. 1880		100		<i>Long Island:</i>						
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>							Mortgage.	500,000	6	Jan. & July 1870	95	96	
1st Mortgage.	1,300,000	7	May & Nov. 1893				Extension Bonds.	225,000	7	May & Nov. 1880			
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>							<i>Louisville and Nashville:</i>						
1st Mortgage.	510,000	7	Jan. & July 1890				1st Mortgage.	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1888			
<i>Cleveland and Mahoning:</i>							1st Lebanon Branch Mortgage.	41,000	7	do 18—			
1st Mortgage.	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1873				1st Memphis Branch Mortgage.	300,560	7	do 18—			
2d do do	244,300	7	M'ch & Sep 1864				<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>						
3d do do	648,300	8	do 1875				1st Mortgage, dollar.	1,691,298	7	Feb. & Aug. 1892	96	97	
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashland:</i>							1st do sterling.	1,000,000	7	do 1869			
Dividend Bonds.	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1880				<i>Michigan Central:</i>						
Sunbury and Erie Bonds.	500,000	7	do 1878				Dollar, convertible.	2,230,500	8	Feb. & Aug. 69-73			
<i>Cleveland and Pittsburg:</i>													

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Railroad:															
New Haven and Northampton:															
		1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869									
		1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873									
New Jersey:															
		Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873									
New London Northern:															
		1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871									
New York Central:															
		Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	92								
		Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887									
		Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov	1883	85								
		Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883	85								
		Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	100								
		Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	103 105								
New York and Harlem:															
		1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov	1872	102								
		Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893									
		3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	93								
New York and New Haven:															
		Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866									
		Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875									
New York, Providence and Boston:															
		1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	73-78									
Northern Central:															
		Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	85	86 1/2							
		York and Cumberland Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877									
		Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds	150,000	6	do	1866									
Northern New Hampshire:															
		Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874									
North Pennsylvania:															
		Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1875	86	87							
		Charter Mortgage	380,000	10	do	1887									
North-Western Virginia:															
		1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	98 1/2	100							
		2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	96	98							
		3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885		98							
		3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885	30	30							
Norwich and Worcester:															
		General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874									
		Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870									
Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:															
		1st Mortgage	1,404,000	7	April & Oct	1880	90	92							
		2d do (now stock)					32 1/2								
Ohio and Mississippi:															
		1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	80								
		1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875	80								
		2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870									
Onego and Syracuse:															
		1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	70-80									
Pacific:															
		Mortgage, guar. by Mo	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	73-87		100							
Panama:															
		1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870									
		1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875									
		2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872									
Peninsula:															
		1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	70	79							
Pennsylvania:															
		1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	103	104							
		2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875		98 1/2							
		3d do	2,283,840	6	do	1875									
Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:															
		1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876									
Philadelphia and Erie:															
		1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877									
		1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881		91 1/2							
		2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901									
Philad., Germant. & Norristown:															
		Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865									
		Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885									
Philadelphia and Reading:															
		Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867		91 1/2	91 1/2						
		do do	182,400	5	do	1880		91							
		Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870									
		do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871									
		do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880									
		Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880									
		Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886									
		Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886									
Philadelphia and Trenton:															
		1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov	1868									
Philad., Wilming. & Baltimore:															
		Mortgage Loan	812,000	6	Jan. & July	1884									
Pittsburg and Connelville:															
		1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889									
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:															
		1st Mortgage	5,300,000	7	Semi-annally	1912	104	105							
		2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	95	96							
		3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912		86							
Pittsburg and Steubenville:															
		1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881									
		2d do	500,000	7	do	1881									
Racine and Mississippi:															
		1st Mortgage (Eastern Div.)	680,000	8	Jan. & July	1875									
		1st do (Western Div.)	758,000	8	do	1875									
Reading and Columbia:															
		1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879									
Raritan and Delaware Bay:															
		1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,600	7	Mch & Sept	1888									
		2d do	250,000	7	do	1888									
		Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876									
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg:															
		1st Mortgage (Potsdam & Watert.)	800,000	7	Jun. & Dec.	1874									
		2d do	200,000	7	do	1882									
		3d do	128,000	7	Mch & Sept	1871									
		2d do (Watertown & Rome)	800,000	7	do	1880									
Rutland and Burlington:															
		1st Mortgage	1,800,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1863	70								
		2d do	937,500	7	do	1863	32 1/2								
		3d do	440,000	7	do	1863									
Sacramento Valley:															
		1st Mortgage	400,000	10	Jan. & July	1875									
		2d do	329,000	10	Feb. & Aug	1881									
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute:															
		2d do preferred	2,300,000	7	Semi-annally	1894		80							
		2d do Income	2,500,000	7	do	1894	80	90							
		2d do	1,700,000	7	May & Nov	1894	76								
Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati:															
		1st Mortgage (extended)	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1900									
		Bonds and Scrip	201,500	7	May & Nov	1875									
		2d do	75,598	6	Feb. & Aug	1878									
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark:															
		1st Mortgage	1,200,000	7	Jan. & July	1886									

MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Railroad:								
Second Avenue:								
		1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:								
		1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Staten Island:								
		1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:								
		1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
Terre Haute and Richmond:								
		1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
Third Avenue (N. Y.):								
		1st Mortgage	340,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:								
		1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1886		
Toledo and Wabash:								
		1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	90	
		1st do (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884	90	
		2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov	1873		79
		2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875		79
		Sinking Fund Bonds	152,355	7	do	1865		
		Equipment Bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	65	
Troy and Boston:								
		1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887		

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.	Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		Market.	
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd
Railroad.											
Albany and Susquehanna.....	100	1,347,192				New York and Boston Air Line.....	100	788,047			
Alleghany Valley.....	50	1,947,600				New York Central.....	100	34,386,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3	100 1/2
Alton and St. Louis.....	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1%		New York and Harlem.....	50	5,085,050			75
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y. 100		919,153				do preferred.....	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4	75
do do Pa. 100	2,500,000					Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 3	114 1/2
do do Ohio.....	5,000,000					New York and New Haven.....	100	2,980,839	Quarterly.	Oct. 4	114 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio.....	100	13,188,902	April and Oct.	Oct. 4	116 1/2	New York Providence & Boston.....	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 3	117
Baltimore and Washington Branch.....	100	1,680,000	April and Oct.	Oct. 5	127	Ninth Avenue.....	100	1,508,000			110
Bellefontaine Valley.....	100	97,112	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3		North Avenue of New Hampshire.....	50	3,085,390	June and Dec.	June 4	119
Belvidere, Delaware.....	100	997,123				Northern Central.....	50	3,344,800	Quarterly.	Oct. 2	88 1/2
Berkshire.....	100	600,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 1%		North Pennsylvania.....	50	3,150,150			62
Blossburg and Corning.....	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June 2%		Norwich and Worcester.....	100	2,328,600	Jan. and July	July 4	100
Boston, Hartford and Erie.....	100	8,500,000				Ogdensburg & L. Champlain.....	100	3,077,000			38 1/2
Boston and Lowell.....	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	June 3%	98	Ohio and Mississippi.....	100	2,120,000	January.	Jan. 7	30
Boston and Maine.....	100	4,076,874	Jan. and July	July 4	114	do preferred.....	100	2,350,000	Jan. and July	Jan. 7	74
Boston and Providence.....	100	4,154,280	Jan. and July	July 5	127	Old Colony and Newport.....	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	July 4	109
Boston and Worcester.....	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4%	127	Oswego and Syracuse.....	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4	4
Brooklyn Central.....	100	492,150				Panama (and Steamship).....	100	7,000,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 6	237
Brooklyn City.....	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3%	140	Peninsula.....	100				340
Brooklyn City and Newtown.....	100	366,000				Pennsylvania.....	50	30,000,000	May and Nov.	May 5	122
Buffalo, New York, and Erie.....	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July 3%	133	Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent.....	100	219,100			58
Buffalo and State Line.....	100	2,300,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5	190	Philadelphia and Erie.....	50	5,013,054			54 1/2
Burlington and Missouri River.....	100	1,100,000				Philadelphia and Reading.....	50	20,072,323	Mar. and Nov.	Mar. 7	115 1/2
Camden and Amboy.....	100	6,473,400	Jan. and July	July 5	126 1/2	Phila. Germant'n & Norrist'n.....	50	1,383,100	Apr. and Oct.	Oct. 4	110
Camden and Atlantic.....	50	378,455				Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore.....	50	8,657,300	Apr. and Oct.	Oct. 5	125
do do preferred.....	50	682,600				Pittsburg and Connellsville.....	50	1,770,414			127
Cape Cod.....	60	681,665	Jan. and July	July 3%		Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.....	100	8,181,136	Quarterly.	Oct. 2%	100 1/2
Catawissa.....	50	1,150,000				Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4	86
do preferred.....	50	2,300,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3%	33 1/2	Providence and Worcester.....	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July 4%	124 1/2
Central of New Jersey.....	100	5,600,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 2%	60 1/2	Racine and Mississippi.....	100				
Central Ohio.....	100	2,085,925				Raritan and Delaware Bay.....	100	2,360,700			
Cheshire (preferred).....	100	871,900				Reading and Columbia.....	50	501,890			
Chester Valley.....	50	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3%	47 1/2	Rensselaer and Saratoga.....	50	800,000	Jan. and July	July 4	
Chicago and Alton.....	100	2,425,200	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3%	104	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.....	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July 5	
Chicago Burlington and Quincy.....	100	8,576,510	May & Nov.	May 6	106	Rutland and Burlington.....	100	2,223,376			
Chicago and Great Eastern.....	100	1,000,000				St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute.....	100	2,300,000	Annually.	May 7	30
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska.....	100	1,000,000				do do preferred.....	100	1,700,000			40
Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100	2,250,000				Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincinnati.....	100	2,989,000			
Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	11,990,520	June & Dec.	June 3%	46	do do preferred.....	100	354,866	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 3	
do do preferred.....	100	8,435,500	June & Dec.	June 3%	30 1/2	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark.....	100	862,571			
Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	6,000,000	April and Oct.	Oct. 5	65 1/2	Schuykill Valley.....	50	576,000	Jan. and July	July 5	
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line.....	100	1,106,135				Second Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct.	Oct. 4	61
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.....	100	3,000,000	May and Nov.	May 4	108 1/2	Shamokin Valley & Pottsville.....	50	869,450	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3	
Cincinnati and Zanesville.....	100	2,000,000				Sixth Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	750,000	Quarterly.		125
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincinnati.....	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	96	Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. 100		1,200,130			
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta.....	100	4,000,000	April and Oct.	Oct. 4	128	Syracuse, Germantown & Richmond.....	50	1,900,150	Jan. and July	July 6	
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	50	5,253,625	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. p'd	130	Third Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.	Oct.	
Cleveland and Toledo.....	50	4,654,800	April and Oct.	Oct. 5		Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw.....	100	1,700,000			
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.....	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July 5	108 1/2	do do 1st pref.....	100	1,700,000			
Columbus and Xenia.....	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 3%	109 1/2	do do 2d pref.....	100	1,000,000			
Concord.....	50	250,000	Jan. and July	July 3%	58	Toledo and Wabash.....	50	2,442,350	June and Dec.	June 3	
Concord and Portsmouth.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July	July 3%	59	do do preferred.....	50	954,700	June and Dec.	June 3%	63
Coney Island and Brooklyn.....	100	392,900				Tioga.....	100	125,000	Jan. and July	July 3%	
Connecticut and Passumpsic.....	100	1,255,300	Jan. and July	July 3		Troy and Boston.....	100	607,111			
do do preferred.....	100	1,581,100	Jan. and July	July 4	72 1/2	Troy and Greenbush.....	100	274,400	June and Dec.	June 3	
Connecticut River.....	100	582,169				Utica and Black River.....	100	811,560	Jan. and July	July 2	
Covington and Lexington.....	100	2,316,705				Vermont and Canada.....	100	2,890,000	June and Dec.	June 4	97 1/2
Dayton and Michigan.....	100	406,132	Jan. and July	July 3	70	Vermont and Massachusetts.....	100	2,214,225	Jan. and July	July 3	100
Delaware.....	50	406,132	Jan. and July	July 3	15	Warren.....	100	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July 3	44 1/2
Delaware, Lacka., & Western.....	50	6,832,950	Jan. and July	July p'd.	88	Westchester and Philadelphia.....	50	684,036			96 1/2
Des Moines Valley.....	100	1,550,000				Western (Mass.).....	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	July 4	120
Detroit and Milwaukee.....	100	952,330				Worcester and Nashua.....	83 1/2	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July 3	96 1/2
do do preferred.....	100	1,500,000				Wrightsville, York & Gettysb.....	50	317,050	Jan. and July	July 1	79
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	100	1,751,577				Canal.					
do do preferred.....	100	1,982,180				Chesapeake and Delaware.....	25	1,343,563			
Eastern, (Mass.).....	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July 3	98	Chesapeake and Ohio.....	25	8,228,500			
Eighth Avenue, N. Y. 100		1,000,000	Quarterly.	Oct.	99	Delaware Division.....	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3	64
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua.....	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 2%		Delaware and Hudson.....	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 10	147 1/2
Elmira and Williamsport.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July 2%		Delaware Junction (Pa.).....	100	398,910			
do do preferred.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July 3%		Delaware and Raritan.....	100		Jan. and July	July 5	
Erie.....	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 4	90 1/2	Lancaster and Susquehanna.....	50	200,000			
do preferred.....	50	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3%	80	Lehigh Navigation.....	50	4,282,950	May and Nov.	May 5	115 1/2
Fitchburg.....	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July 3	84 1/2	Monongahela Navigation.....	50	726,800			
Forty-second St. & Grand St. F'y.....	100	750,000	April and Oct.	Oct. 5	85	Morris (consolidated).....	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4	89
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100	1,900,000				do preferred.....	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	90
do do preferred.....	100	5,253,896				North Branch.....	50	138,086			121
Hartford and New Haven.....	100	2,350,000	Quarterly.	Oct. 3	107	Schuykill Navigation (consol.).....	50	1,908,207			56
Houston.....	100	820,000				do preferred.....	50	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3%	73 1/2
do preferred.....	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	July 4	58	Susquehanna and Tide-Water.....	50	2,050,070			19
Hudson River.....	100	6,218,042	April and Oct.	Oct. 4	160	Union.....	50	2,750,000			84
Huntingdon and Broad Top.....	50	617,500				West Branch and Susquehanna.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 5	
do do preferred.....	50	190,750	Jan. and July	July 3%	108 1/2	Wyoming Valley.....	50	700,000	Quarterly.	Sept. 4	138
Illinois Central.....	100	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5 1/2	137	Miscellaneous.					
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	50	1,689,900	Quarterly.	Oct. 4	137	American Coal.....	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4	75 1/2
Indianapolis and Madison.....	100	412,000	Jan. and July	July 3	130	American Telegraph.....	100				10
do do preferred.....	100	407,000	Jan. and July	July 4		Ashburton Coal.....	50	2,500,000			
Jeffersonville.....	50	1,015,907				Atlantic Mail.....	100	4,000,000	Quarterly.	July 35	145
Joliet and Chicago.....	100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1%		Barnesville City.....	100	4,000,000			
Kennebec and Portland (new).....	100	500,000				Brunswick City.....	100				
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg.....	50	835,000				Bucks County Lead.....	5	300,000			
do do preferred.....	50	500,000				Brooklyn Gas Lead.....	35	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 170	4 1/2
Lehigh Valley.....	50	6,827,050	Quarterly.	Oct. 2%	70	Canton Improvement.....	100	5,000,000			41 1/2
Lexington and Frankfort.....	50	516,573	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 2	90	Cary Improvement.....	100	600,000			30
Little Miami.....	100	2,981,267	Jan. and July	July 5	128	Central American Trans.....	100	3,214,300			41
Little Schuylkill.....	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July	July 3	110	Central Coal.....	100	2,000,000			87 1/2
Long Island.....	50	1,852,715	Quarterly.	Aug. 2	112	Citizens (Brooklyn) Gas.....	30	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 4	105
Louisville and Frankfort.....	50	1,109,594	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 2	90	Consolidation Coal, Md.....	100	6,000,000			
Louisville and Nashville.....	100	5,605,834									

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.		Dec. 31, 1864.		DIVIDEND.		Last sales in 30 days.
Marked thus (*) are participating, and thus (†) write Marine Risks.		Capital.	Net Assets.	Periods.	Last paid.	
Joint Stock Fire:						
Adriatic	25	\$300,000	293,142	Jan. and July.	July 5	
Aetna	50	200,000	211,492	do	July 31 & 30	
Agricultural (Watert'n.)	5	50,000	122,248			
Albany	30	150,000	187,467			
Albany City	100	200,000	200,645			
American	100	200,000	203,363	Jan. and July.	July 31 & 30	
American Exchange	100	200,000	203,635	March and Sep.	Sept. 5	
Astoria	50	500,000	529,167	Jan. and July.	July 5	
Atlantic	25	250,000	270,827	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50	300,000	347,723	March and Sep.	Sept. 5	
Baltic	25	200,000	192,631	May and Nov.	May 4	
Beekman	25	200,000	233,526	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	
Beverly	25	200,000	319,027	June and Dec.	June 5	
Bowery	50	150,000	182,306	Jan. and July.	July 5	
Broadway	25	200,000	264,366	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 6	
Brooklyn (L. L.)	17	153,000	249,764	do	Aug. 10	
Capital City (Albany)	100	200,000				
Central Park	100	150,000	159,079	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4	
Citizens	20	200,000	474,177	Jan. and July.	July 10	
City	70	210,000	306,659	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. p. h.	
Clinton	100	250,000	289,454	Jan. and July.	July 5	
Columbia	100	500,000	495,466	do	July 5	
Commerce	100	200,000	229,825	do	July 5	
Commerce (Albany)	100	200,000	239,144	do	July 5	
Commercial	50	200,000	269,319	Jan. and July.	July 5	
Commonwealth	100	200,000	282,245	April and Oct.	April 5	
Continental	100	500,000	1,174,929	Jan. and July.	July 7	
Corn Exchange	50	400,000	299,038	March and Sep.	Sept. 5	
Croton	100	200,000	227,675	Jan. and July.	July 5	
Eagle	40	200,000	401,922	April and Oct.	Oct. 4	
Empire City	100	200,000	246,553	Jan. and July.	July 7	
Excelsior	50	200,000	255,112	do	July 5	
Exchange	30	150,000	146,034	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	
Far Joint St'k (Meridian)	100	50,000				
Firemen's	17	204,000	262,121	Jan. and July.	July 5	
Firemen's Fund	10	150,000	141,396	do	July 5	
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn)	10	150,000	169,340	do	July 5	
Fulton	25	200,000	230,229	do	July 5	
Gallatin	50	150,000	162,744	May and Nov.	May 5	
Gebhard	100	200,000	225,241	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	
Germania	10	100,000	580,147	Jan. and July.	July 5	
Glenn's Falls	10	100,000	159,609	do	July 5	
Globe	50	200,000	224,667	Jan. and July.	July 5	
Goodhue	100	200,000	221,062	do	July 5	
Greenwich	25	200,000	261,138	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 7	
Grocers	50	200,000	214,373	March and Sep.	Sept. 5	
Guardian						
Hamilton	15	150,000	167,778	Jan. and July.	July 4	
Hanover	50	400,000	491,869	do	July 6	
Harmony (F. & M.)†	50	300,000	403,183	do	July 5	
Hoffman	100	200,000				
Home	100	2,000,000	2,929,626	Jan. and July.	July 5	
Hope	50	200,000	214,017	do	Jan. 5	
Howard	50	200,000	433,998	do	July 5	
Humboldt	100	200,000	234,925	do	July 5	
Importers and Traders	50	200,000	213,413	do	July 6	
Indemnity	100	150,000	159,054	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	
International	100	1,000,000	1,079,164	April and Oct.	April 5	
Irvine	25	200,000	228,083	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	
Jefferson	30	200,000	261,586	March and Sep.	Sept. 6	
King's County (Brook'n)	20	150,000	113,325	March and Sep.	Sept. 5	
Knickerbocker	40	280,000	328,115	Jan. and July.	July 5	
Lafayette (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	157,483	do	July 5	
Lamar	100	200,000	353,142	do	July 5	
Lenox	25	150,000	184,916	March and Sep.	Sept. 5	
Long Island (Brooklyn)	50	200,000	298,778	Jan. and July.	July 10	
Lincoln Fund	50	1,000,000				
Lorillard	25	1,000,000		Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	
Manhattan	100	500,000	708,874	Jan. and July.	July 10	
Market	100	200,000	331,793	do	July 10	
Mechanics (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	185,634	do	July 5	
Mechanics and Traders	25	200,000	242,390	do	July 5	
Mercantile	100	200,000	221,815	do	July 3½	
Mercantile	50	200,000	293,508	do	July 10	
Metropolitan†	100	1,000,000		do	July 5	
Montauk (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	169,572	do	July 5	
Morris (and inland)	100	200,000	233,295	do	July 5	
Nassau (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	219,046	Jan. and July.	July 7	
National	37½	200,000	249,874	do	July 8	
New Amsterdam	25	200,000	248,467	do	July 5	
New World	50	200,000	203,224	do	July 4	
N. Y. Cent. (Union Sp.)	100	100,000	110,905	do	July 8	
N. Y. Equitable	35	210,000	253,079	Jan. and July.	July 8	
N. Y. Fire and Mar.	100	200,000	262,075	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	
N. Y. Life and Mar.	100	200,000	262,075	Jan. and July.	July 5	
Niagara	50	1,000,000	1,164,291	Jan. and July.	July 5	
North American*	50	1,000,000		June and Dec.	June 6 & 50	
North River	25	350,000	388,919	April and Oct.	Oct. 4	
Northwestern (Oswego)	50	150,000	170,932	Jan. and July.	July 5	
Pacific	25	200,000	244,289	do	July 7½	
Park	100	200,000	217,876	do	July 5	
Peter Cooper	20	150,000	163,247	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	
People's	20	150,000	135,496	Jan. and July.	July 5	
Phoenix†	50	500,000	664,987	do	July 5	
Relief	50	200,000	249,750	do	July 5	
Republic*	100	200,000	431,551	do	July 31 & 20	
Resolute*	100	200,000	232,191	do	July 3½	
Rutgers	25	200,000	208,016	Feb. and Aug.	August 7	
St. Mark's	25	150,000	159,396	do	Aug. 4	
St. Nicholas†	25	150,000	156,707	do	Aug. 5	
St. Security	50	1,000,000	1,241,874	do	Aug. 7	
Standard	50	200,000	263,035	Jan. and July.	July 5	
Star	100	200,000	200,559	do	July 5	
Sterling*	100	200,000	203,070	do	July 5	
Stuyvesant	25	200,000	219,139	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	
Trademen's	25	150,000	180,310	Jan. and July.	July 5	
United States	36	250,000	600,527	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4	
Washington*	50	400,000	600,527	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4	
Western (Buffalo)	100	200,000	303,213	do	July 5	
Williamsburg City	50	150,000	159,226	Jan. and July.	July 5	
Yonkers and New York	100	500,000	566,548	do	July 5	
Joint Stock Marine:						
Columbian*	100	2,000,000			85%	
Great Western*	100	1,000,000	3,177,437			
Mercantile Mutual*	100	640,000	1,322,469			
Washington*	100	297,400	561,689			

MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.

COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts	Value.	COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts	Value.
Atlantic.			N. Y. Mutual.		
(6 p. c. Feb.)	\$	Per cent.	(6 p. c.)	\$	Per cent.
Script of 1864	2,599,530	@	Script of 1859		@
" 1865	2,705,060	@	" 1860		@
Limit \$1,000,000.			" 1861		@
Columbian.			" 1862		@
(6 p. c. Feb.)			" 1863	121,460	@
Script of 1864	255,000	30 @	" 1864		@
" 1865	350,000	27 1/2 @	" 1865		@
Limit \$1,000,000.			Limit \$500,000.		
Commercial.			Orient Mutual.		
(6 p. c. July.)			(6 p. c. Mar.)		
Script of 1859	83,130	95 @	Script of 1859	138,570	@
" 1860	81,130	90 @	" 1860	131,270	@
" 1861	48,660	85 @	" 1861	105,770	@
" 1862	84,130	80 @	" 1862		@
" 1863	78,700	75 @	" 1863		@
" 1864	126,540	72 @	" 1864		@
" 1865	103,850	70 @	" 1865		@
Limit \$500,000.			Limit \$500,000.		
Gr Western.			Pacific Mutual.		
(6 p. c. Feb.)			(6 p. c.)		
Script of 1861		@	Script of 1861		@
" 1862		@	" 1862		@
" 1863	435,404	@	" 1863		@
" 1864		@	" 1864	180,790	@
" 1865		@	" 1865		@
Limit \$1,000,000.			Limit \$500,000.		
Mercantile.			Sun Mutual.		
(6 p. c. Feb.)			(6 p. c. Nov.)		
Script of 1859	90,730	60 @	Script of 1862	139,000	@
" 1860	136,300	@	" 1863	230,000	@
" 1861	80,130	@	" 1864	195,000	@
" 1862	42,700	@	" 1865	549,000	@
" 1863	69,470	@	Limit.		
" 1864	111,580	@	Union.		
" 1865	86,620	@	(6 p. c.)		
" 1866	101,340	29 @	Script of 1859	102,440	96 @ 100
Limit \$1,000,000.			" 1860	180,650	90 @ 92
Mutual of Buffalo (7 p. c.)			" 1861	177,330	87 @ 89
Script of 1863		@	" 1862	130,150	83 @ 85
" 1864	24,915	@	" 1863	153,430	99 @ 81
" 1865		@	" 1864	125,670	75 @ 77
Limit not fixed.			" 1865	185,540	71 @ 73
			Limit \$500,000.		
			Washington Marine.		
			(7 p. c.)		
			Script of 1863	10,000	65 @
			" 1864	30,000	45 @
			" 1865	30,000	30 @
			Limit \$500,000.		

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.	COMP.	Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil.....	1 20	2 25	Maple Shade of N. Y.	.....	.....
Alleghany.....		25	Maple Shade of Phil.	.....	.....
Allen Wright.....			Montana.....	7 30	7 70
Beekman.....			Mount Vernon.....	30	50
Bennehoff Reserve.....			National Oil of N. Y.	.....	.....
Bennehoff Run.....	11 00	12 50	N. York, Phila. and	50	.....
Bergen Coal and Oil.....	16		Baltimore Consol	.....	.....
Black Creek.....			Noble & Delamater	.....	.....
Blood Farm.....			of Philadelphia.....	.....	.....
Bradley Oil.....		1 75	Noble & Delamater	.....	.....
Brevort.....	12 50	13 00	Rock Oil.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn.....			Northern Light.....	1 25	1 50
Buchanan Farm.....	94	95	Oceanic.....	53	56
California.....			Oil City Petroleum.....	.....	.....
Cascade.....			Oil Creek of N. Y.....	1 34	1 39
Central.....	30 00	35 00	Pacific.....	.....	.....
Cherry Run Petrol'm.....	24	26	Palmer Petroleum.....	.....	50
Clifton.....	50		People's Petroleum.....	.....	.....
Commercial.....			Phillips.....	.....	.....
Commonwealth.....		1 50	Pit Hole Creek.....	8 00	8 05
Consolidated of N. Y.....			President.....	2 00	2 50
De Kalb.....		1 50	Rawson Farm.....	.....	.....
Dalzell.....			Revenue.....	.....	.....
Devon Oil.....			Rynd Farm.....	96	97
Emp's City Petrol'm.....	45	56	Sherman & Barnsdale	.....	50
Enterprise.....			Southard.....	.....	70
Everett Petroleum.....	71	77	Standard Petroleum.....	.....	.....
Excelsior.....	32	36	Story & McClintock	.....	.....
First National.....			Success.....	.....	.....
Fountain Petroleum.....	1 25	1 75	Tack Pet'm of N. Y.	32	35
Fulton Oil.....			Talman.....	.....	.....
Germania.....	35	37	Tarr Farm.....	.....	.....
G't Western Consol.....	95	1 25	Terraganta.....	.....	2 00
Guild Farm.....			Titus Oil.....	.....	.....
Hammond.....			Titus Estate.....	.....	2 20
Heydrick.....	1 00	1 15	Union.....	.....	.....
Heydrick Brothers.....	28	44	United Pet'm of N. Y.	50	.....
Hickory Farm.....			United States.....	29 25	29 40
High Gate.....		50	United States Pe-	.....	.....
Home.....		10 00	troleum Candle.....	.....	.....
Inexhaustible.....	15	35	Venango.....	.....	.....
Johnson's Fulton Oil.....			Vesta.....	.....	3 00
Knickerbocker Pet'm.....	17	18	Watson Petroleum.....	.....	1 10
Liberty.....			Webster Oil and Coal	11	.....
McClintockville.....			Woods & Wright	.....	.....
McElhenny.....			Oil Creek.....	.....	.....
McKinley.....	2 90	3 25	Working People's	.....	.....
Manhattan.....	23	30	Petroleum.....	.....	.....
Maple Grove.....					

 The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases prepayment is required.

Countries.	Exc. 10 o. cts.	Not Exc. 10 o. cts.
Acapulco.....	10	
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton ..	33	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid 86c).....	*38	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*30	
do French mail.....	*30	
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via England, by British pkt.....	5	
Algeria, French mail.....	*15	*30
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton ..	33	
do do Marseilles...	39	45
Argentine Republic, via England.....	45	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	30	60
Ascension, via England.....	45	
Aspinwall.....	103	
Australia, British mail via Sth'mpt'n	80	
do do Marseilles	59	45
do by private ship from New York or Boston.....	5	
do Fch. mail (S'th Austr'a Co.)	*30	*60
do by Beem. or Hamb'g mail via Marseilles and Suez...	50	102
do by Bremen and Hamb'g mail via Trieste.....	55	
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail.....	30	
do do Prussian closed ml. when prep'd	28	
do do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail.....	15	
do do (except prov. in Italy) Fch. mail....	*21	*47
Azores Island, British mail via Por.	29	32
Baden, Prussian closed mail (if prep'd 28cts).....	30	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Bahamas, by direct str' from N. Y.	5	
Batavia, British mail via Southam't'n	45	
do do do Marseilles...	53	
do French mail.....	50	60
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail.....	30	
do do when prepaid	28	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail	15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Belgium, French mail.....	*21	*42
do closed mail, via England..	*27	
do open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
Belgrade, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do by French mail.....	*21	*42
Beyrout Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38cts).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Bogota, New Granada.....	18	
Bolivia.....	34	
Brazil, via England.....	45	
do France, in Fch. mail from Bordeaux.....	*33	*60
Bremen, Prussian closed mail.....	30	
do do do when prep'd	28	
do Bremen mail.....	10	
do Hamburg mail.....	15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Brit. A. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick not over 3,000 m.	15	
do do do exceeding 3,000 m.	*10	
Brunswick, Prussian mail.....	30	
do do when prep'd by Brem. or Hamb'g ml.	28	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Buenos Ayres, via England.....	45	
do via France by French mail from Bordeaux...	30	60
Canada.....	10	
Canary Islands, via England.....	33	45
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. mail, via Southampton.....	45	
do do Brit. mail via Marseilles.....	53	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37
do do in Fch. mail, via Bord'x and Lisbon	30	60

Countries.	Not Exc. ½ o. cts.	Not Exc. ½ o. cts.
C. Am. Pac. Sloop, via Panama . . .	10	10
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American packet.	21	21
do open mail, via London, by British packet.	5	5
do French mail.	30	60
do Brit. mail, via Southampton . .	33	33
do do Marseilles.	59	45
Chili.	34	34
China, Brit. mail via Southampton .	45	45
do do Marseilles.	53	53
do do Br'n or Hamb'g ml. via Trieste.	55	55
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.	40	72
do French mail.	30	60
do by mail to San Fran, thence by private ship.	3	3
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 88c).	*40	*40
do French mail	*20	*60
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail open mail, via London, by Am. packet.	21	21
do open mail, via London, by Brit. packet.	5	5
Corfu—see Ionian Islands		
Corsica, British mail by Am. packet .	21	21
do do Brit. packet	5	5
do French mail.	*15	*80
Costa Rica.	10	10
Cuba.	10	10
Curacao via England.	45	45
Denmark, Prus. closed mail (if pre- paid, 83cts).	*35	*35
do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail . . .	*20	*20
do French mail.	*27	*54
East Indies, open mail, via London, by American pack't.	21	21
do open mail, via London, by British packet.	5	5
do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste.	68	68
do (Lang. possessions.) Prus. closed mail, via Trieste.	36	36
by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.	40	72
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Trieste.	64	64
do French mail.	30	60
Ecuador.	34	34
Falkland Islands, via England. . .	33	33
France.	*15	*30
Frankfort, French mail.	*21	*42
do do do when prepaid.	*28	*28
do Bremen or Hamburg mail . .	*15	*15
Gambia, via England.	33	33
Gaudaloupe, via England.	45	45
Guatemala.	10	10
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c).	*30	*30
do French mail.	*21	*42
do Bremen mail.	*15	*15
do (except Luxembourg) Hamburg mail.	*15	*15
Gibraltar, French mail.	21	42
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt.	24	24
do open mail by British pkt. . .	1	1
Great Britain and Ireland.	*24	*24
Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if pre- paid, 40c).	*42	*42
do French mail.	*30	*60
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.	*85	*85
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.	21	21
do open mail, via London, by British pkt.	5	5
Hamburg, by Hamburg' mail, direct from New York.	*10	*10
do Bremen mail.	*15	*15
do Prussian closed mail.	*30	*30
do do do when prepaid.	28	28
do French mail.	*21	*42
Hanover, Prussian closed mail. . .	30	30
do do do when prepaid	28	28
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.	*15	*15
do French mail.	*21	*42
Hayti, via England.	45	45
Holland, French mail.	*21	*42
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.	21	21

Countries.	Not Exc. 10. cts.	Not Exc. 10. cts.
Holland, open mail, via London, by British pkt.	5	
Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c)	35	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.	25	
do French mail.	27	54
Honduras.	35	
Indian Archipelago, French mail, do British mail, via Marseilles.	30	60
do Marseilles.	39	45
Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c)	38	
do French mail.	30	60
do British mail, via England.	35	49
Japan, British mail, via Southampton.	45	
do do via Marseilles.	53	
do French mail.	30	60
Liberia, British mail.	33	
Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c)	42	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.	15	
do French mail.	21	42
Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail.	30	
do Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail, when prepaid.	28	
do Grand Duchy, French mail.	21	42
do Grand Duchy, Bremen mail.	15	
do Grand Duchy, Hamburg mail.	22	
Madeira, Island of, via England.	29	37
Majorca and Minorca, British mail.	33	
do do French mail.	21	42
Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by American pkt.	21	
do op. mail, via Brit. pkt.	6	
do French mail.	30	60
Martinique, via England.	45	
Mauritius, British mail, via South'pt'n do do via Marseilles.	33	45
do French mail.	30	60
Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras and Pacific coast.	34	
do to places excepted above.	10	
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin), Prussian closed mail.	30	
do do when p'paid.	28	
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), by Bremen or Hamburg mail.	15	
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail.	21	42
Montevideo, via England.	45	
do via France, by Fr'n'h mail from Bordeaux.	30	60
Naples, Kingdom of, Prus. clos'd mail do do French mail.	28	31 42
do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail.	23	
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. York.	5	
Netherlands, The, French mail.	21	42
do open mail, via Lon., by Amer. pkt.	21	
do open mail, via Lon., by British pkt.	5	
New Brunswick.	10	
Newfoundland.	10	
New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama).	18	
New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton.	33	
do do British mail, via Marseilles.	39	45
do do French mail.	30	60
do do by mail to San Francisco.	3	
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton.	33	
do British mail, via Marseilles.	39	45
do French mail.	30	60
Nicaragu, Pacific slope, via Panama do Gulf Coast of.	10	34
Norway, Prus. closed mail, (if p'paid, 42c).	46	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.	38	
do French mail.	33	66
Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. American Provs.		
Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c).	30	

Countries.	Not Exc.	Not Exc.
	o.	o.
	cts.	cts.
Oldenburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*13	*42
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
Panama.....	45	
Paraguay, British mail, via England.....	45	
Peru.....	22	
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton.....	45	
do do British mail, via Marseilles.....	58	
do do French.....	80	60
Poland, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*37	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*29	
do by French mail.....	*30	*60
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana.....	34	
Portugal, British mail, via England.....	33	45
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	30	42
do by French mail, via Behobia.....	21	42
do do via Bord'x & Lis.....	30	60
Prussia, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prep.....	28	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*21	*42
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Rom. or Pap. States Prus. closed mail.....	44	
do do French mail.....	*27	*54
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*28	
Romagna, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
Russia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*37	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*29	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco.....	3	
Sardinian States, Prus. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do Bremen or Ham. mail.....	*28	
Savoy, District of.....	*15	*30
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prep.....	28	
do by Bre. or Ham. mail.....	*15	*42
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. cl'd m.....	*30	
do do when prep.....	28	
do do Bremen or Ham- burg mail.....	*15	*42
do do do French mail.....	*21	*42
Saxony, King. of, Prus. cl'd m.....	*30	
do do do when prep.....	28	
do do by Bremen or Ham. m.....	*15	*42
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
Schleswig, by Bremen or Ham. mail.....	*25	
do do Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*27	*54
Sicilies, The Two, Prus. closed mail.....	47	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do open m'l via Lon. by Amer. packet.....	21	
do do open m'l via Lon. by Brit. packet.....	5	
do do by Bremen or Ham- burg mail.....	22	
Singapore, Brit. m'l, via Southampton.....	45	
do do via Marseilles.....	58	
do French mail.....	30	60
Spain, Brit. mail, by Amer. packet.....	21	
do do by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	21	42
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	30	42
St. Thomas, by U.S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica.....	18	
do do via Havana.....	34	
Sweden, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 35c.).....	*40	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*33	
do French mail.....	*33	*66
Smyrna, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 35c.).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Switzerl'd, Pr. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 35c.).....	*35	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do by Bremen mail.....	*19	
do by Hamburg mail.....	*19	
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French packet.....	33	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Turkey in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:		
Prussian closed mail.....	28	
By Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*31	
Open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.....	21	
do do by Brit. pkt.....	5	

Countries.	Not Exc.	Not Exc.
	o.	o.
	cts.	cts.
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned:		
By French mail, via Austria.....	21	*42
Turk's Island.....	19	
Tuscany, Pr. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*28	
Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
do British mail, via England.....	45	
Van Diemen's Land, British mail, via Southampton.....	38	
do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Venetian States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.).....	*30	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
do by Bremen or Ham- burg mail.....	*15	
Venezuela, British mail, via South- ampton.....	45	
West Indies, British.....	10	
do not British (except Cuba).....	34	

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

NEW YORK TO CAMDEN,
From Pier 3, N. R., Daily, at 11:45 A. M.,
connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M. for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squamport, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, \$1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M. for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, \$2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, \$3.
From Camden, take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Francis & Loutrel,
45 MAIDEN LANE,
STATIONERS, STEAM PRINTERS,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.
All kinds of Stationery, Paper and Account
Books for Business, Professional and Private use
Orders solicited.

Marine Insurance.

SUN Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS.)
49 WALL STREET.
ASSETS, Oct. 4, 1864 - - - \$2,383,487 45
DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

This Company insures against Marine Risks on Vessels, Freight, and Cargo; also, against Inland Navigation Risks.
Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to a return premium in gold.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.
EDWARD P. ANTHONY, Vice-Pres't
ISAAC H. WALKER, Sec'y.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., No. 108 Broadway, New York.

Cash Capital..... \$1,000,000
Assets July 1, 1865..... 1,400,000

This Company insures, at customary rates of premium against all Marine and Inland Navigation Risks on Cargo or Freight; also against loss or damage by Fire.

If Premiums are paid in Gold, Losses will be paid in Gold.

The Assured receive twenty-five per cent of the net profits, without incurring any liability, or in lieu thereof, at their option, a liberal discount upon the premium.

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Scrip Dividend declared Jan. 10, 1865.

FIFTY PER CENT.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, 2d Vice Pres.
JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

Life Insurance.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Capital..... \$2,500,000
Cash Capital and Accumu-
lation..... 2,550,000
Losses Paid..... 1,000,000
Dividends Paid to Policy-
holders..... 750,000

From the great success of this Company, they are enabled to offer superior advantages to policy-holders. Life-policies are issued, payable in annual, or in one, five, or ten annual installments; also, non-forfeiture endowment policies, payable in ten annual payments, which are paid at death, or on arriving at any particular age. Life insurance, as an investment, has no superior, as it has saved millions of dollars to the insured, and thousands of families from ruin. Dividends are paid to policy-holders, thus enabling them to continue their policies, if otherwise unable to do so.

This favorable feature has been the means of saving many policies that would have been forfeited for want of means to continue them, and, in several instances, families, once wealthy, have thus been saved from utter ruin.

HENRY STOKES, Pres. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary
J. S. HALSETT, Ass. Sec. S. N. STEPHENS, Actuary.
ABRAHAM DUBOIS, Medical Examiner.

NATIONAL LIFE AND Travelers' Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK. OFFICE, 243 BROADWAY.

Authorized Capital..... \$500,000

DIRECTORS:
EDWARD A. JONES, OLIVER BLUNT,
SAMUEL J. GLASSER, HOWELL SMITH,
T. B. VAN BUREN, F. H. LUMKUS,
SYLVESTER M. BEARD, WM. E. PAIRCE,
ROBERT CROWLEY, SYLVESTER TEATS,
WILLIAM COIT, JOSEPH WILDE,
J. C. DIMMICK, A. A. LOW,
HENRY CLAWSON, CHAR. CURTIS,
ALBERT WRIGHT, ASHER S. MILLS,
JOHN A. ISELIN, WM. H. WEBB,
H. P. FREEMAN, HENRY J. RAYMOND,
NICHOLAS E. SMITH, SILAS C. HERRING,
JAMES E. DOW, SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW,
RICHARD A. McCURDY.

EDWARD A. JONES, President.
WM. E. PRINCE, Vice-President.
ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.
T. B. VAN BUREN, Treasurer.
S. TEATS, M.D., Medical Examiner.
E. H. JONES, Superintendent of Agencies.
K. F. FOLGER, General Railway Agent.

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES
are issued on the Mutual plan. All the profits in this department are divided *pro rata* among the Policy Holders. All policies to be *incontestable* after five years from date, and non-forfeitable after two annual payments. A loan of one-third of the amount of premiums will be made; also, thirty days' grace given payment of premiums.

GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES
are granted, covering accidents of all descriptions, including the travelers' risk. If issued
WITHOUT COMPENSATION,
they provide for death, if caused by accident; but in case of injury only, the insured receives no compensation. If granted
WITH COMPENSATION,

the full amount assured is payable to the family in case of death caused by accident and occurring within three months from the date of injury. Or, in case of injury causing disability, the insured receives a weekly compensation until he is able to attend to his business, such time not to exceed twenty-six weeks. The policy covers all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Assaults by Burglars, Robbers, or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun-stroke, the effects of Explosions, Floods, and Suffocation by Drowning or Choking, and all other kinds of accidents.

TEN DOLLARS
secures a general Accident Policy for
TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS,
with a Weekly Compensation of
TEN DOLLARS.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE TICKETS
for any length of time, from one day to twelve months are on sale at the various Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Offices and Agencies.

MARINE RISKS AND SPECIAL VOYAGES.
Policies are granted insuring against death by accident while sailing in steamer or sailing vessels; also for special voyages.
Full information, together with Tables of Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Home Office, or by application to the State Agent.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS, Sept. 1st, 1865, OVER \$13,500,000
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President,
R. A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
Secretaries, ISAAC ABBATT,
THEO. W. MORRIS.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

TO MERCHANTS & BANKERS.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 1865.
 WE HAVE JUST PUBLISHED, IN NEAT CAP FORM, 170 PAGES, A RECORD BOOK FOR ALL UNITED STATES BONDS THAT MAY BE BOUGHT AND SOLD BY BANKS, BROKERS AND OTHERS. IT CONTAINS BLANK SPACES FOR ENTERING THE DATE OF PURCHASE, NUMBER, SERIES, ACT UNDER WHICH BONDS ARE ISSUED, DENOMINATION, KIND OF BOND, OF WHOM BOUGHT, TO WHOM SOLD, TOGETHER WITH DATE OF SALE; THUS FURNISHING A COMPLETE RECORD OF EVERY BOND THAT PASSES THROUGH YOUR HANDS.

We furnish them free by mail on receipt of \$3 50, and shall be glad to have your order.
 - The books are used by nearly all the Banks here, and we are permitted to refer to the following, among others:

R. H. BADGER, Broker.
 TYLER, ULLMANN & CO., Brokers.
 JAS. BOYD & BEOS., Brokers.
 J. M. ADSIT, Banker.
 FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
 SECOND NATIONAL BANK.
 PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers.
 Yours respectfully,

J. R. WALSH & CO.,
 News Agents and Booksellers,
 Box 2,199. cor. Dearborn and Madison streets.

Banks and Bankers.**JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,**

No. 83 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Negotiate Loans and Business Paper, make Collections, purchase and sell Government and other Securities on Commission, receive money on deposit and allow interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, on daily balances which may be drawn at any time; or will issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest payable on demand.

JOHN J. CISCO, of the U. S. Treasury in N. Y.
 JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO,

Government Agency, and Designated Depository of the United States.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Pres't. JOHN T. HILL, Cash'r

THE
NINTH NATIONAL BANK
 of the City of New York,
 863 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN ST.

Terms for Banks and Bankers Accounts:

Takes New England money at 1-10 and New York State $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent discount.

Checks on Albany, Troy, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore at par.

Interest collected, and credited in Gold or Currency as directed.

Revenue Stamps supplied—\$30 with 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct. disc't
 do do do 100 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do
 do do do 1,000 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do

All classes of Government Securities bought and sold.

Redeems for National Banks, at present, without charge, using the Bills for the Army.

Receives National Currency at par, put to credit of any Bank, or pays Sight Drafts for it.

7-30 Notes bought and sold at market rates.

The United States 5 per cent., one year, and two year, and two year Coupon Notes, received on deposit from regular dealers, or those choosing to become so at market rates.

Will deliver new Fractional Currency, at your Bank, in sums not less than \$1,000, per Express, and bags of \$50 1 cent and 2 cent, and \$30 3 cent coin, free of charge.

The above is in reply to numerous inquiries for terms. Any further information by writing to the undersigned.

The paid up Capital of this Bank is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, with a large surplus,

J. T. HILL, Cashier.

New York, July 22 1865.

J. U. ORVIS, President.

NEW YORK, JULY 22 1865.

J. T. HILL, Cashier.

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NEW YORK, JULY 22 1865.

J. T. HILL, Cashier.

Banks and Bankers.

**.MORTON & Co.,
BANKERS,
35 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK,**

Are prepared to draw Sterling Bills of Exchange, at sight, or sixty days, on the Union Bank of London, in sums to suit purchasers; and also to issue Circular Letters of Credit, on this Bank, for Travellers' use.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on Commission.

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD.

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Cheques at sight.

Prompt attention given to the Collection of Dividends, Drafts, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

Bankers,

COR. OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,

ISSUE

Circular Notes and Circular Letters of Credit,

For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United States, available in all the principal cities of the world; also,

Commercial Credits,

For use in Europe, east of the Cape of Good Hope, West Indies, South America, and the United States.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

No. 24 PINE STREET.

WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA, and JAMES GOLDIE, Agents.

Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

THE TRADESMEN

NATIONAL BANK.

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000

RICHARD BERRY, President.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK

OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000 | SURPLUS.....\$1,300,000

This Bank will issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest on favorable terms.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

New York, August, 21, 1865.

A. G. GATTELL, Pres't. } Capital,

A. WHILDIN, V. Pres't. } \$500,000

THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.,

Attends to business of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER,

No. 139 BROADWAY,

Seven-thirty Loan Agent

Gold Bonds and Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND

No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, etc. etc. Also Commercial Credits.

Banking and Collecting Office of

J. NELSON LUCKEY,

243 BROADWAY.

Interest allowed on call deposits at the rate of four per cent; on deposits of three months and over, five per cent; and six per cent on deposits of six months and over. Any deposit may be drawn on ten days' notice, and interest allowed the same as deposits on call. Collections promptly made and returned with quick dispatch. Government and other securities bought and sold. Possessing every facility, will execute all orders and commissions at the very best market rates. Refer by permission to S. C. Thompson, Pres. 1st Nat. Bk. N. Y., A. N. Stout, Pres. Nat. Shoe & Leath. B'k. N. Y., W. H. Johnson, Pres. Han. Bk. N. Y., James Buell, Pres. Imp. & Trad. Nat. Bk. N. Y., S. K. Green, Pres. 3d Sav. Savings Bk. N. Y., N. L. Buxton, Irving Savings Bk. N. Y., Hon. Geo. Opdyke, Ex-Mayor, N. Y., Hon. James Harper, Ex-Mayor, N. Y.

Fire Insurance.

**GERMANIA
FIRE
INSURANCE CO.**

No. 4 WALL STREET, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000,
 WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

THIS COMPANY INSURES PROPERTY OF ALL KINDS AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

MAURICE HILGER,
 President.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE,

Vice-President.

JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.

**NIAGARA
Fire Insurance Company,
No. 12 Wall Street.**

CASH CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
 SURPLUS, JANUARY 1st, 1865.....\$70,338

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Chartered 1850. Cash Dividends paid in 15 years, 253 per cent.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

**MORRIS
FIRE AND INLAND
Insurance Company,**

31 Pine Street.

New York, July 1st, 1865.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000.00

CASH CAPITAL, paid in, & Surplus, 885,040.57

Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by Fire issued on the most favorable terms.

B. C. MORRIS, Pres't.

Wm. M. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

Dry Go d

**GUITERMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS OF
Shawls, Dress Goods, & Scarfs,
63 LEONARD ST.,
NEW YORK.**

**SEYMOUR & LACY,
Manufacturers of Ruches and
Nett Goods.**

No. 63 READE STREET,

UT STAIRS,

NEW YORK

EDWARD L. CORLIES, Auctioneer.

By Kobbe & Corlies,

Stores Nos. 87 and 89 LEONARD Street.

TUESDAY, Oct. 17,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,
 LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE

OF

IRISH LINENS AND LINEN GOODS,

On a credit of four months, for approved endorsed

Paper, for all sums of \$100 and upward.

ALSO,

HOSIERY AND HOSIERY GOODS, GLOVES, &c.

Catalogue and samples on the morning of sale.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,
 LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF

ST. ETIENNE AND BASLE RIBBONS, MILLINE-

RY, GOODS, SILKS, VELVETS, &c.,

On a credit of four months, for approved endorsed

notes, for all sums over \$100.

THURSDAY, Oct. 19,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,

On a credit of four months, for approved endorsed

notes, for all sums of \$100 and upward.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLLENS, TAL-

LORING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Catalogue and samples on the morning of sale.

**CULVER PENN & CO.,
BANKERS,**

19 & 21 Nassau Street, New York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS FROM BANKS, BANKERS

AND OTHERS,

And allow interest on balances at the rate of Four per

cent per annum.

B. HUTCHINGS BADGER,

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

86 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the Northwest.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Government Securities

bought and sold on commission, either in New York

or Chicago, and carried on margins when desired.

New York correspondent and reference.

Messrs. L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

NEW YORK, JULY 22 1865.

J. T. HILL, Cashier.

NEW YORK, JULY 22 1865.

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